The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

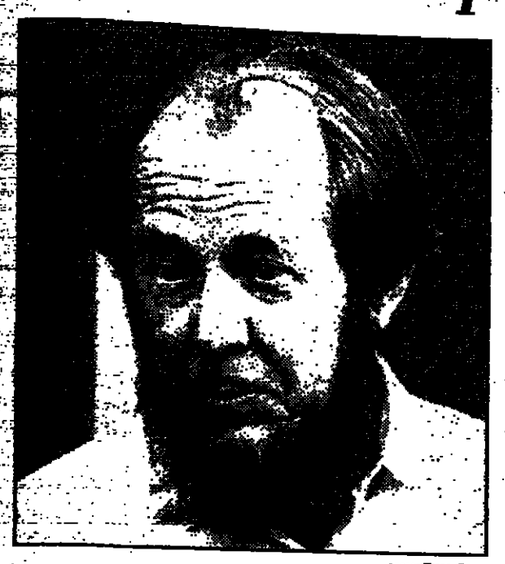
International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 33,427 33/90 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1990 ESTABLISHED 1887

Algeria ..... 6.00 Din. Iran ..... 115 Rials Oman ..... 1.000 Rials
Austria ..... 25 S Israel ..... NIS. 3.50 Poland ..... 15,000 Zl.
Bahrain ..... 0.800 Din Italy ..... 2,200 Lire Portugal ..... 170 Esc.
Belgium ..... 50 B.Fr. Jordan ..... 1 JD Qatar ..... 8.00 Rials
Cyprus ..... C.£ 1.00 Kenya ..... Shs. 45 Rep. of Ireland ..... 80 P.
Czechoslovakia 25 Kr Kuwait ..... 500 Fils Saudi Arabia ..... 7.00 R.
Denmark ..... 12.00 D.Kr. Lebanon ..... L.L.5.1.10 Spain ..... 165 Pras.
Egypt ..... E.P 3.750 Libya ..... 1 Din. 0.80 Sweden ..... 10.00 S.Kr.
Finland ..... 9.00 F.M. Luxembourg ..... 50 L.Fr. Switzerland ..... 2.50 S.Fr.
France ..... 8.00 F Madeira ..... 175 Esc. Tunisia ..... 1.000 Din
Germany ..... 2.80 D.M. Morocco ..... 11.00 Dh. Turkey ..... T.L. 3,200.00
Great Britain ..... £0.70 Netherlands ..... 3.00 Fl. U.A.E. ..... 8.00 Dirh
Greece ..... 200 Dr Norway ..... 12.00 N.Kr. U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $0.85
Hungary ..... 100 Ft. Nigeria ..... 14,00 Naira Yugoslavia ..... 20 ND.

Soviets to Restore Exiles' Citizenship



Agence France-Presse

Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, who lost his citizenship in 1974.

Decree Appears to Cover Solzhenitsyn and Brodsky

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev issued a decree on Wednesday restoring Soviet citizenship to "a number of individuals" exiled from the country since 1966, a list that likely includes the Nobel laureates Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn and Joseph Brodsky.

The decree on citizenship did not name the individuals affected, but the director of the Tass press agency, Leonid Kravchenko, said it applied to Mr. Solzhenitsyn and Mr. Brodsky, the novelist Vassily Aksyonov and other well-known artists and political activists who were exiled during the Brezhnev era. The evening news program said the foreign ministry would contact the people affected by the decree.

The restoration of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's citizenship would be an extraordinary step in the official attempt to heal a culture scarred by decades of censorship and persecution. But the novelist's wife, Natalya, said that after listening to the announcement on the radio, her husband felt the decree was "insufficient" and failed to address his "specific legal case."

"In Solzhenitsyn's case, the original decree was not only a deprivation of citizenship, but before that a forced eviction from the U.S.S.R. that was accomplished through arrest and the accusation of

See SOVIETS, Page 3

Iraq Bows to Iran's Peace Demands, Freeing Army for Crisis Over Kuwait

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — Iraq announced Wednesday that it was accepting virtually all of Iran's conditions for a peace treaty, freeing Baghdad's military forces to concentrate on the Gulf crisis.

The Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, told Tehran radio that "this is the biggest victory of the Islamic Republic of Iran throughout its history."

He added: "Praise to God, the people are seeing the fruit of their steadfastness and resistance 10 years after Iraq launched its aggression against Iran."

The Iraqi leader, President Saddam Hussein, said his troops would start to withdraw from Iran on Friday and may begin a unilateral release of Iranian prisoners of war even before Iran reciprocates.

[At the State Department in Washington, Margaret D. Tutwiler, the department spokesman, said, "We hope this is not just another public relations ploy by the Iraqi government." She said that if it was Mr. Hussein's intention to divert attention from his attack on Kuwait, then "it will not work."]

The Iraqi move appeared to indicate a growing sense of international isolation in Baghdad as well as Mr. Hussein's need to reduce the number of enemies he is facing in the region.

Mr. Hussein, in a statement on Baghdad radio, said of his peace proposal: "It is to confront the evildoers who want to harm Muslims and the Arab nation. It is to prevent Iraq's potential from being held back outside the great dueling arena."

The Iraqi initiative includes the the following points:

- The withdrawal of Iraqi troops from about 1,800 square kilometers (700 square miles) of Iranian territory.
- The exchange of about 100,000 prisoners of war.
- The division of the Shatt-al-Arab estuary, which marks the common frontier between the two nations. Shortly after Mr. Hussein invaded Iran in 1980, he canceled a 1975 agreement between the two countries to split the waterway, which is Iraq's only outlet to the Gulf.

Iraq and Iran for eight years fought one of the bloodiest wars in modern history. It is estimated that well over a million people in both countries died in the war, in addition to many more millions who were wounded or made into refugees before an armistice was concluded in 1988.

Since the 1980 invasion, Iraq had insisted it would never allow Iran any sovereignty over the waterway. It had said it would not allow an exchange of prisoners nor pull back from Iranian territory until Iran conceded this point.

Iranian officials said the first high-level contact between the two countries started in April with a letter from Mr. Hussein to President Hashemi Rafsanjani.

It was followed by several unannounced talks and one public face-to-face meeting between the foreign ministers of both countries in Geneva in July.

Shortly after that, Iran and Iraq cooperated closely in forcing the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to raise oil prices just before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

On Wednesday, it was disclosed that Iran gave Iraq a favorable answer to its proposal on Aug. 8, six days after the invasion, at a time it was condemning the move as an aggression and calling for sanctions against Baghdad.

Observers said that these events confirmed the notion shared by many Gulf affairs experts that the two powers share many interests in oil policies, opposition to the U.S. presence in the area, and their desire for a joint regional domination of other countries in the oil-rich region.

Nevertheless, Wednesday's surprise announcement underlines Iraq's anxiousness to secure its frontiers with Iran now, to concentrate on the American build-up in Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Hussein wrapped his offer of peace with Iran in an appeal based on the Islamic heritage shared by the two nations, even though his secular Ba'athist regime has waged a savage repression against the Iraqi Islamic movement, Al Daawa, which was allied with Iran. Scores of Al Daawa leaders were executed on Mr. Hussein's direct orders.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Rafsanjani which was broadcast Wednesday on Iraqi radio and television, Mr. Hussein described his Iranian counterpart as "Dear Brother," saying "everything has become clear and everything you wanted and concentrated upon has been realized."

The tone of the exchange is more surprising in view of the fact that over the past decade, the Iraqi media had repeatedly used highly pejorative expressions to describe the Iranian leadership, including Mr. Rafsanjani, accusing them of being "princes of darkness," "Persian inferiors" and "imposters."

In his message Mr. Hussein said he was looking forward to a peace treaty between both countries "from an honorable position toward a new life in which cooperation prevails under the shadow of Islamic principles."

Mr. Hussein told Mr. Rafsanjani that the Iraqi withdrawals of troops from inside Iran would begin on Friday "while the prisoner release also begins then."

'We will be the ones to take the initiative in this respect," he said.

The Baghdad announcement came five days before

See IRAQ, Page 2

Peace Offer: Blockade Running?

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Arab and European diplomats warned Wednesday that President Saddam Hussein's offer of peace with Iran might amount to more than a desperate gesture.

Mr. Hussein's offer, which Iran appeared ready to accept, probably carries a hidden price: Tehran's cooperation in breaching the U.S.-led blockade of Iraq by letting supplies cross the two countries' long border. Even tacit Iranian help could raise the odds that efforts to enforce the blockade would trigger military action, the diplomats said.

Iran could become a huge loophole in the United Nations embargo against Iraqi oil and imports, because some Iranian ports are located outside the Gulf's mouth at the Strait of Hormuz. Expanding the embargo of Iraq to cover Iran would enormously complicate efforts to subdue Baghdad by economic asphyxiation alone.

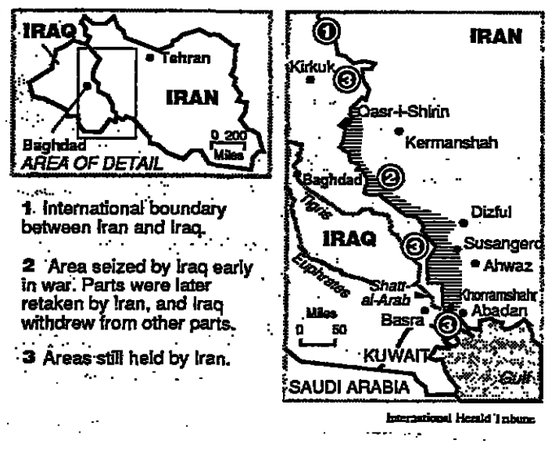
Although Mr. Hussein appears to be operating from a position of weakness, diplomats working on the Gulf crisis said that the Iraqi

NEWS ANALYSIS

leader had taken a long-calculated risk, because the main outlines of his peace offer were apparently sent to Tehran before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

In gambling that he will not alienate his armed forces while relinquishing the gains and original aims of the bitter conflict with Iran, Mr. Hussein must believe that he

See BLOCKADE, Page 2



1 International boundary between Iran and Iraq.

2 Area seized by Iraq early in war. Parts were later retaken by Iran, and Iraq withdrew from other parts.

3 Areas still held by Iran.

International Herald Tribune

Israel Says 3 Ships Are Going to Jordan With Arms for Iraq

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Three ships bearing Polish- and Soviet-made arms for Iraq are moving through the Mediterranean toward the Suez Canal, bound for the Jordanian port of Aqaba, Israeli sources said Wednesday.

They said that in addition to a shipment of Polish arms reportedly moving through the Mediterranean on Monday, two other vessels have been found carrying arms for Iraq. At least one of the ships originated in Libya and carried Soviet-made weapons, the sources said.

The United States has committed itself to "interdicting" ships carrying goods for Iraq to enforce a UN trade embargo. Egypt on Wednesday was reported to have stopped an Iraqi ship bearing food from passing through the Suez Canal, the link between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

Reuters quoted British sources as saying that the U.S. Navy was closely watching an Iraqi freighter in the eastern Mediterranean that was believed to be carrying small arms and ammunition bought in Poland.

NBC-TV has said that U.S. warships accompanying the aircraft carrier Eisenhower might stop the freighter. The Soviet Union announced soon after Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2 that it would suspend arms deliveries to Iraq. It was not known whether the freighter had picked up the arms before or after the invasion, sources in Jerusalem said.

Israel has been monitoring maritime traffic at Aqaba, which is less than a mile from the Israeli port of Eilat.

But Defense Minister Moshe Arens has said that Israel would not join a U.S. move to blockade Aqaba. Officials said that Washington did not want Israel involved in any such action because of the risk that it might lead to an Arab-Israeli military confrontation.

■ Turkey Halts Iraq Cargoes

An official at the southern port of Mersin said Wednesday that Turkey had stopped ships unloading food for Iraq and in one port was holding 12,500 tons of cargo

See SHIPS, Page 2

Klosk

Clashes Kill 99 In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Troops moved into nearby squatter camps and townships on Wednesday to quell political and tribal fighting that has killed 99 people this week.

The death toll rose to 99 from 38 as the police learned of casualties among migrant workers in Thokoza township, where fighting flared Tuesday night. With shotguns, teargas and helicopter surveillance, policemen had dispersed rival gangs by midday Wednesday. The clashes, mainly between Xhosa supporters of Nelson Mandela's African National Congress and the conservative Zulu Inkatha movement, have killed about 200 people this month.

General News

Philadelphia's crowded jails are bending the bars of the justice system. Page 4.

Business/Finance

Imperial Chemical Industries PLC sold a 24.9 percent stake in Enterprise Oil PLC. Page 9.

Weather Page 2.
Crossword Page 8.

Dow Close
Up 0.50
2,748.27

The Dollar in New York

DM	1.565
Pound	1.90
Yen	147.655
FF	5.2535

John Parkin/The Associated Press

A youth sprinting past a burning shack in Katlehong, a township near Johannesburg, where clashes have occurred between Xhosa and Zula Inkatha supporters.

Related Articles

Iraq has stopped a group of American diplomats and their dependents from leaving Baghdad. Page 2.

Oil prices fell on the perception that tensions were easing in the Middle East. OPEC, meanwhile, signaled no interest in calling a meeting to study a response to the crisis. Page 9.

U.S. Weighs Call-Up Of Reserves to Gulf

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration is considering a partial mobilization of reserve forces to help deter an attack on Saudi Arabia by Iraq, according to Pentagon officials.

The consideration of a call-up reflects the growing dimensions of the U.S. military buildup in Saudi Arabia and the strains it is placing on the armed forces.

A further indication of the build-up was an announcement Wednesday that the air force would deploy highly sophisticated Stealth fighters to the Middle East. (Page 2)

The Pentagon has declined to say how many troops it plans to send, but officials have talked about 100,000 and contingency plans provide for a deployment of as many as 250,000.

Appearing in a news conference in Atlanta, where he spoke to a group of veterans, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney noted that President George Bush had the authority to call up as many as 200,000 reservists and suggested that mobilization was under consideration.

"We have not made up any decision yet in terms of an overall call-up," he said in response to a question. "The fact is we have over years built in a very heavy reliance on reserve units into our forces."

He pointed out that reserves were trained for important logistical support operations and medical assistance, among other tasks.

"For example, when you start to look for medical personnel you find an awful lot of those are reservists," he said. "The way you fill that kind of need in the midst of a major deployment like this is to call upon those individuals."

A Pentagon official who asked not to be identified discounted the likelihood of a call-up of 200,000 reservists. If a call-up was decided upon, he said, it would most likely be several tens of thousands, but he emphasized that no numbers had been agreed upon.

The last time reserve units were called up was in 1968 after the beginning of Tet Offensive in Vietnam and North Korea's seizure of the U.S. surveillance ship Pueblo, according to Martin Binkin, an expert on military affairs at the Brookings Institution. About

See RESERVES, Page 3

Heartbreak of Margarine: Bad as Butter

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Hardened vegetable oil, a main ingredient of margarine and shortening, raises cholesterol levels and may be as bad as animal fat in increasing the risk of heart disease, according to a new study.

The findings indicate that people concerned about their blood cholesterol levels should probably use oil rather than hard margarine for cooking, said the study's author, Dr. Ronald P. Mensink. He noted, however, that the diet research involved only 59 subjects and said more research was needed before firm recommendations are made.

The study raises health questions about "trans-fatty acids," the kind of fat that makes margarine and shortening hard so they can be used for baking, frying and spreading while not turning rancid.

About a quarter of the fat in a typical stick of margarine is trans fatty acid. This fat can occur naturally, but most is made when food companies add hydrogen to polyunsaturated and monounsaturated vegetable oils. Food labels list these as "hydrogenated oils."

Saturated fat has been considered the primary villain in the war on cholesterol. This fat, found in meat, dairy products, tropical oils and some other foods, raises cholesterol levels in the bloodstream.

Polyunsaturated and monounsaturated fats, on the other hand, were thought to have no effect on cholesterol levels or even to lower them. But the new research suggests that hardening these fats makes them act more like saturated fat and perhaps even worse.

The study found that unlike saturated fat, trans fatty acids have a double-barreled harmful effect: They increase bad cholesterol while lowering good cholesterol.

The research, conducted in the Netherlands, showed that when people ate food with this kind of fat, they increase their bloodstream's supply of low-density lipoprotein, which contributes to fatty buildups in the arteries. But they lower levels of high-density lipoprotein, which protects the body from cholesterol's harmful effects.

Dr. Scott M. Grundy, a cholesterol expert at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, called this "a combination of detrimental effects that is particularly worrisome."

But in an editorial accompanying the report Thursday in New England Journal of Medicine, Dr. Grundy cautioned that people with high levels of cholesterol should not switch to butter, which he said was still clearly more harmful.

The researchers suggested that those people stop eating trans-fatty acid and instead used monounsaturated fats, like olive oil.

The study was conducted by Dr. Mensink and Dr. Martijn B. Katan of the Agricultural University in Wageningen. It was published in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine.

'Keeping Our Word,' Bush Says

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush, challenging the rhetoric of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, said Wednesday that the struggle in the Gulf was not between Muslim and Christian but was about "fighting aggression and preserving the sovereignty of nations."

Mr. Bush, speaking to Pentagon officials and employees, said the U.S. military buildup in the Gulf region was not a struggle of "haves and have-nots."

"Our action in the Gulf is about fighting aggression and preserving the sovereignty of nations," he said. "It is about keeping our word and standing by old friends."

Mr. Bush received a military and intelligence briefing from Defense Secretary Dick Cheney and General Colin L. Powell, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, before he made an address on the steps of the Pentagon.

He restated U.S. objectives in the region, including the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait, and then turned to the war of words that is being waged in a divided Arab world over the U.S. intervention.

"Saddam Hussein would have us believe that his unprovoked invasion of a friendly Arab nation is a struggle between Arabs and Americans," Mr. Bush said. "And that is clearly false.

"It is Saddam who lied to his Arab neighbors. It is Saddam who invaded an Arab state. It is Saddam who now threatens the Arab nation."

He challenged Iraq's assertion that the struggle in the Middle East is "a holy war of Arab against infidel."

"This is from a man who has used poison gas against men, women and children of his own country," Mr. Bush said, "who invaded Iran in a war that cost the lives of more than half a million Muslims and who now plunders Kuwait.

"Our action in the Gulf is not about religion, greed or cultural differences as Iraq's leader would have us believe."

What is at stake, he said, "is truly vital": national security interests and ensuring the peace and stability of the world.

The United States sent ground troops and air and naval power to the Gulf region in response to Iraq's attack on and annexation of Kuwait and after a request for help from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

The United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted sanctions against Baghdad, and the Arab League undertook to put Arab troops in Saudi Arabia to

See BUSH, Page 3

FACE-OFF IN THE GULF: 5,000 Soviet citizens are also barred from leaving

Baghdad Prevents Group of U.S. Diplomats From Leaving

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Iraq, apparently hardening its position on foreigners under its control, has stopped a group of American diplomats and their dependents from leaving the country, the State Department said Wednesday.

[In Moscow, the Soviet Foreign Ministry said that more than 5,000 Soviet citizens have been refused permission to leave Iraq after the Kremlin's condemnation of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, The Washington Post reported.]

The State Department spokesman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said in Washington that a senior Iraqi Foreign Ministry official told the U.S. chargé d'affaires in Baghdad on Tuesday that the government was drawing up new rules governing the status of hundreds of thousands of foreigners, including many thousands of Westerners, in Iraq and Kuwait.

"Our chargé met yesterday in Baghdad with the under secretary and was told there would be a new set of conditions, guidelines, rules etcetera that we have not received yet," she said. "Obviously we would have to deduct from that that something is new."

Last week, the Iraqis said diplomats and their families could leave subject to a seven-day waiting period. Miss Tutwiler said a group of U.S. diplomats and dependents who had applied to leave a week ago were not being allowed to go.

"I have no reason to believe that those diplomats will be allowed to leave today," she said. "I can't speak for the future."

Eleven diplomats and dependents crossed from Iraq into Jordan under these rules on Saturday.

Miss Tutwiler also confirmed the Iraqis were now describing foreigners as "restrictees" who would be held until the crisis was resolved.

"We don't think this is new," she said. "We think it's pure semantics. Whatever term an Iraqi official chooses to use, it doesn't change the facts. Frankly, they are finally admitting behavior contrary to all international norms."

There are some 500 Americans in Iraq and 2,500 in Kuwait. A total of 38 Americans are being held under armed guard at a Baghdad luxury hotel.

Despite the change, the United States is still not describing the detainees as hostages — a term that carries echoes of the Iranian hostage crisis of 1979-81, when 52 U.S. diplomats were held in the Tehran embassy for 444 days.

Miss Tutwiler advised Americans in Kuwait not to try to escape across the Saudi border, saying this was too risky.

■ Change in Soviet Ties

Michael Dobbs of The Washington Post reported from Moscow:

Baghdad's decision to prevent most Soviet citizens from leaving Iraq left Moscow in the position of Western countries whose nationals are also trapped in Iraq. It reflected the abrupt worsening in Soviet relations with Iraq, once regarded as the Soviet Union's closest ally in the Gulf.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Yuri Gremitskikh, said the Iraqi authorities had given permission for Soviet women, children, and invalids to leave Iraq by overland route to Jordan. He said Iraq had given no reason for its refusal to allow Soviet males to leave the country.

"I would not want to use the word hostages," he said. "We hope Iraq does not consider our citizens as hostages, and we do not want to see them as hostages."

According to military officials, around 200 of the Soviet citizens in Iraq are military specialists helping the Iraqi Army master Soviet weapons. Western specialists estimate that more than 50 percent of Iraqi weapons were supplied by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has dispatched a special government envoy, Mikhail Sytenko, to tour Arab capitals.

China Voices Doubt on U.S. Plan to Revive UN Military Body

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — China has expressed misgivings over the Bush administration's proposal to reactivate a long dormant United Nations military body and ask it to coordinate the various naval forces now in the Gulf.

As a result, diplomats say, the American plan for reviving the United Nations Military Staff Committee may turn into the most serious test of the solidarity of the five permanent Security Council members with a veto over decisions.

The five play the major role in designing and carrying out the Security Council's mandatory trade embargo against Iraq and occupied Kuwait.

China's initial reaction to the American proposal, diplomats say, was to argue that the Military Staff Committee can plan military action in the Gulf only if the Security Council formally decides to impose a naval blockade on Iran and Kuwait under Article 42 of the UN Charter, an action the council is not yet ready to take.

The other permanent members — Britain, France and the Soviet Union — are ready to go along with the American proposal, which was in fact first made by the Soviet Union last week.

These countries see Washington's suggestion as belated recognition that the United States risks destroying the world consensus the Security Council has forged in favor of firm action against Iraq if it acts unilaterally instead of through the United Nations.

The U.S. proposal also marks a major shift in American policy toward the Gulf region, with Washington now inviting the Soviet Union to help plan joint military action there after seeking for decades to exclude it from the area, diplomats say.

At the height of the war between Iran and Iraq in the 1980's, the United States rejected Soviet proposals for a joint United Nations naval force to protect oil tankers plying the Gulf.

The Military Staff Committee, which four of the five permanent council members want to revive, consists of representatives of their chiefs of staff. It is charged with giving military advice to the Security Council as well as with organizing and directing forces sent to ensure compliance with the council's decisions. Cold War tensions have paralyzed it until now.

China's hesitations over the American proposal, diplomats say, are legalistic and based on an interpretation of the charter, which holds that the Military Staff Committee is empowered to coordinate and direct military action only by forces that the Security Council has sent to enforce a decision under Article 42 of the charter.

The United States says its forces are in the Gulf and Saudi Arabia in response to Kuwait's appeal for military help under Article 51 of the charter, which gives countries the right of collective self-defense against aggression.

Western Security Council members say they are still not sure how serious China's reservations are.

They point out that China has always ended up supporting the position of the other four permanent members in the Gulf crisis even though it often appeared the least enthusiastic about firm action against Iraq.

"This is a test for the five's solidarity," a diplomat said. "But don't underestimate China's willingness to preserve that solidarity."

At present there appears to be no majority in the Security Council for authorizing a naval blockade of Iraq under Article 42. Diplomats say the council is likely to take such action only if it finds clear evidence of widespread embargo violations.

Marvin Joseph/The Associated Press

Soldiers from the U.S. Army's 82d Airborne Division, carrying their gear and weapons, arriving at a military airport in Saudi Arabia.

U.S. to Send Stealth Fighters to Gulf as Force Hits 60,000

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department said Wednesday that the air force would deploy highly sophisticated F-117A Stealth fighters to the Middle East as part of the buildup of U.S. forces in the Gulf crisis.

The brief announcement did not say how many of the $106 million radar-avoiding aircraft would be sent to the region or where they would be based.

The Pentagon also announced that the U.S. strength in the Gulf region totaled nearly 60,000 ground troops, sailors and airmen, including about 25,000 in Saudi Arabia.

Officials said at least an additional 50,000 U.S. Marines and army airborne and infantry troops were being flown or shipped to Saudi Arabia in the coming days and weeks to help deter an Iraqi attack against that country.

The Pentagon has refused officially to discuss troop totals in a U.S. buildup, ordered by President George Bush, that now has 150 air force fighters and ground-attack planes in Saudi Arabia and more than 40 warships, including four aircraft carriers, in or en route to the region.

"I expect you'll see at least 100,000 personnel in or near there before another month is gone, including the navy," said one of the Pentagon officials.

The aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy and seven other ships left East Coast ports Wednesday on their way to join the U.S. force in the Middle East.

"The Kennedy battle group will be available for potential relief of the Eisenhower battle group or additional tasking to be determined by rapidly changing events," a navy spokesman said.

There were these other related developments on Wednesday:

- Morocco has airlifted 1,000 troops to Saudi Arabia as part of an Arab force to help defend the country, a Rabat official told Reuters.
- Turkey has reinforced its defense of the Ataturk Dam, which Iraq has strongly criticized as depriving it of water, sources told Agence France-Presse in Ankara. The sources said Rapier ground-to-air missiles had been added to existing batteries at the dam on the Euphrates River, 400 kilometers (300 miles) from Iraq.
- Bangladeshi troops will join multinational forces in Saudi Arabia to defend it against Iraq, officials said in Dhaka. A Foreign Office official said the decision to send a token military contingent had been made by President Hussain Mohammed Ershad after a meeting with Sheikh Abdul Aziz al Thunian, a special envoy of King Fahd. The size of the contingent was not disclosed.
- Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus of the Philippines said U.S. bases in the Philippines might be used by the United States to refuel warships headed for the Gulf but not for troop deployment. Mr. Manglapus said an agreement on U.S. operation of Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Station in the Philippines says the facilities may not be used for combat operations against other countries.
- In London, a newspaper organization demanded that the Defense Ministry follow the Pentagon's lead and arrange for the press to visit British forces in the Gulf.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

SHIPS: *Arms for Iraq?*

(Continued from page 1)

destined for Baghdad, news agencies reported.

"There are only three ships at the port, two of them carrying a total of 3,200 tons of refrigerated meat for Iraq," Mersin's deputy port manager, Hasan Karakus, said. "We are not allowing them to unload and expect them to leave soon."

The British ambassador to the United Nations, meanwhile, said Wednesday that Britain would stop a ship reportedly heading for Iraq with military equipment.

The ambassador, Sir Crispin Tickell, rejected criticism of the United States and Britain for deciding to intercept shipping to and from Iraq to ensure that UN trade sanctions are not violated.

Mr. Karakus said that the two cargo ships in Mersin were the Moroccan freighter Ifni and the Danish vessel Ice Flower. The Ifni had unloaded 2,597 tons of meat when Turkey implemented UN sanctions against Iraq on Aug. 6 for its invasion of Kuwait.

Since the sanctions went into effect, 12,500 tons of various commodities for Iraq had been unloaded but were now at Mersin, Mr. Karakus said.

"We do not know what will happen to them," he said.

Nine thousand tons of blocked cargo were in containers, he said, the rest being durable goods in the open. Ankara has said it will strictly observe UN sanctions, and Mr. Karakus said, "If a vessel declares cargo destined for Iraq, we don't even let it dock."

Before the embargo, many of Iraq's imported goods landed at Mersin or the smaller port of Iskenderun and were taken to Iraq by convoys of Turkish trucks.

In a BBC Radio interview, Sir Crispin cited reports of a ship heading for Iraq with military materiel.

(Reuters, AP)

No Major Iraqi Military Shifts Expected

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As Iraq mends its political fences with Iran, Baghdad expects to free some of its massive forces along the Iranian border for possible redeployment to the southern part of the country where they would confront U.S. forces.

But analysts do not believe major Iraqi troop or tank movements are imminent.

They base this assessment on the belief that most of Iraq's first-line forces, including at least five of its best infantry divisions and a large proportion of its elite Presidential Guard Force, are already either in Kuwait or southern Iraq. Iraq has also already deployed many of its best tanks in positions close to the U.S. forces.

Experts also note that Iraq is small enough so that in an emergency it could rapidly move its forces from one part of the country to another.

If fighting should break out between Iraq and the multinational force in which the United States is the major partner, tanks would play a crucial role, analysts agree.

But many of Iraq's tanks are obsolete and poorly matched against American counterparts.

During the eight-year war with Iran, Iraq used most of its 1,000 aging Soviet T-62 tanks and its 2,500 somewhat more effective Soviet T-54s and T-55s in fixed positions as artillery rather than as fighting vehicles. The war was relatively static, with both sides often dug into trenches and semi-permanent fortifications, and tanks often served as pill boxes.

As a result, Iraq lost relatively few tanks in the war.

By contrast, a war in the Arabian desert would almost certainly be one of rapid thrusts and counterthrusts, pitting large tank units and armored personnel carriers against each other. In such circumstances, the T-62, a type that was badly mauled by Israeli forces in Lebanon, would be completely outclassed by tanks of the United States and its allies.

The likelihood is, therefore, that Baghdad's T-62s will continue to cover Iraq's rear areas, especially the Iranian border, but will not be sent south to counter the Americans.

A much more potent Iraqi tank is the Soviet-built T-72, which is roughly comparable in quality to the M-1 Abrams, America's best main battle tank.

Iraq has about 500 T-72s, which are equipped with automatic cannon-loading devices. Automatic loaders permit T-72s to fire about eight armor-piercing projectiles a minute — a rate comparable to that of the M-1. Another advantage of the automatic loader is that it eliminates the need to carry a human loader; the T-72 has a crew of only three, while the M-1 must carry four men.

In a war with the United States, Iraq would also depend heavily on about 1,500 Chinese-built T-69 tanks, which were first seen by Western observers in 1982. The T-69 has a powerful 105mm gun, a laser range finder, night vision devices and other up-to-date technology.

But it has some important weaknesses, tank experts say. It can fire only four projectiles a minute, and unlike its potential American foe, the M-1, the T-69 must stop and pause for three seconds to fire. The M-1, with special gun stabilizers and computer controls, can fire accurately even while running at high speed over rough terrain.

In general, experts believe the American armor arriving in Saudi Arabia is superior to Iraqi armor, but some of the latest developments in armored warfare have yet to be tested in battle.

Among the innovations applied in recent years by the Soviet Union to its tanks (and to at least some of the tanks used by foreign purchasers) is reactive armor — slabs of explosives fastened to the exteriors of steel tank hulls. When reactive armor is struck by an armor-piercing missile or shell it explodes, diverting the destructive punch of the projectile without damaging the tank.

Analysts say that there is no evidence that Iraqi tanks are widely equipped with reactive armor, but this protection against missiles and cannon projectiles is easy to manufacture and install.

BLOCKADE: *Does Peace Offer Have Hidden Price?*

(Continued from page 1)

can justify his turnaround as an imperative step to preempt an Iranian invasion and relocate 300,000 Iraqi troops for an imminent, more decisive conflict.

To diplomats reading Iraqi actions in this light, Mr. Hussein's overture indicates a hardening attitude, including unabated determination to keep Kuwait. With Kuwait as a port Iraq has less reason to pursue its claims to the Shatt-al-Arab waterway as a outlet into the Gulf.

The idea of detente between Iran and Iraq — so long locked in a military, ideological and geopolitical struggle — struck many Western commentators as a cynical deal reminiscent of the Nazi-Soviet nonaggression treaty in 1939. In that short-lived alliance both Germany and Russia hoped to weaken the Western Allies before turning on each other. But their maneuvers helped engulf all these countries in World War II.

Similarly, converging tactical interests could produce an unforeseen arrangement between Iran and Iraq that would be a major new factor of volatility in the Gulf.

The Iranian leader, President Hashemi Rafsanjani, would score a major domestic victory by obtaining what amounts to an Iraqi surrender on terms that eluded even Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Iran also sees eye to eye with Iraq in opposing plans by other oil-exporting nations to increase their exports to make up for supplies lost from Kuwait and Iraq.

If oil prices are driven up by rising tension in the Gulf, Iran stands to earn badly needed revenues, and Iraq would benefit from the political pressures that higher energy costs would impose on the West.

In addition, anti-Western factions in Tehran, typified by the former interior minister, Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, want to force the United States to retreat from the Gulf and also feel bonds with the Shiite Muslims who constitute a majority of Iraq's population.

But Iran has to weigh cooperation with Iraq against longer-term considerations.

Mr. Rafsanjani has pursued overall policies aimed at improving ties with the West and helping Iran out of its political isolation and economic problems, and signs of Iranian help to Iraq would close Tehran's options in the West, diplomats said.

For this reason, the diplomats said, they hope that France, the only European nation with normal ties to Iran, will spearhead a vigorous effort to persuade the Tehran government to refrain from helping Mr. Hussein.

Iran, they pointed out, has no new reason to alter its long-standing determination to prevent Iraq from dominating the Gulf.

If Western intervention fails, Mr. Hussein is likely to emerge as the regional power that would quickly dominate the other Arab oil-producing states in the Gulf, leaving Iran vulnerable again.

In these circumstances, the diplomats speculated, Mr. Rafsanjani could be tempted to attempt a diplomatic double-cross reminiscent of Soviet and Nazi leaders' duplicity after signing their pact.

By letting Mr. Hussein count on Iranian neutrality and perhaps even covert help, the Tehran government would widen the confrontation in the Gulf and could help tip it into military conflict that would devastate Iraq.

Conceivably, that outcome might restore Iran's regional predominance.

Explaining Western reasons for hoping that Tehran will avoid policies that could end by engulfing Iran as well as its neighbors, the diplomats said that Mr. Rafsanjani could simply pocket the Iraqi concessions and still remain essentially neutral in the crisis.

IRAQ: *Overture to Iran*

(Continued from page 1)

the second anniversary of the cease-fire between the two countries, agreed to in August 1988.

It came at a time when some 2 million expatriates and foreign workers are still trapped in Iraq and Iraqi-occupied Kuwait by Iraqi refusal to let them leave.

A Syrian official is reported on his way to consultations with the Iranian leadership in Tehran.

Syria, a long-time rival of Iraq, may try to persuade Iran not to ease its pressure on Baghdad as sanctions begin to bite.

In Tehran, Morteza Sarmadi, spokesman for the Iranian Foreign Ministry said, "We are happy that Iraq finally accepted the principled views of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the 1975 border and good neighborliness treaty."

That treaty was signed by Mr. Hussein and the shah of Iran.

Kuwaiti Paper Shifts to Cairo

Reuters

CAIRO — A Kuwaiti daily newspaper, Al Anba, appeared here Wednesday for the first time since Iraq's invasion and reported that a resistance radio would soon start broadcasting from Egypt.

WORLD BRIEFS

Kaifu Renounces Japan Militarism

TOKYO (Reuters) — Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, in a ceremony marking the end of World War II 45 years ago, said Wednesday that Japan had renounced militarism and would never again wage destructive war. He said he would not visit the Yasukuni military shrine this year in respect for Japan's Asian neighbors.

But 18 of Japan's 21 cabinet ministers were expected to pay visits during the day to the Yasukuni Shrine, Japan's main monument to its war dead and a symbol of Japanese militarism for China, South Korea and other countries. Fourteen ministers visited the shrine last year.

China and other nations strongly condemned a visit on Aug. 15, 1985, to Yasukuni by Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister at the time. All succeeding prime ministers have avoided paying calls there.

Top-Level Pennsylvania Drug Pleas

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania (WP) — A former state deputy attorney general, Richard L. Guida, pleaded guilty Wednesday to a felony cocaine-distribution charge shortly after a U.S. attorney said that Mr. Guida had supplied cocaine to "numerous friends and associates" while in office and used the drug with Henry G. Barr, a former top aide to Attorney General Dick Thornburgh.

The plea by Mr. Guida, who resigned in September 1986 and once was Pennsylvania's chief criminal prosecutor, came on the day that W. Michael Trant pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of possessing cocaine between April 1985 and October 1987, when he was director of the state attorney general's office of legislative affairs.

On Friday, Mr. Barr, who once served as general counsel to Mr. Thornburgh when he was governor and later as his Justice Department special assistant for criminal investigations, was indicted on two misdemeanor cocaine charges.

Sofia to Summon Zhivkov to Appear

SOFIA (AP) — Parliament voted on Wednesday to compel an appearance by Todor Zhivkov after the former hard-line Communist leader said he did not wish to address the legislature. Of the legislators present, 220 were in favor of Mr. Zhivkov's appearance, 39 opposed and 33 abstained.

The resolution included authorization of the formation of a parliamentary committee to draw up within three days the legal framework for such an appearance. Parliament now has no authority to summon anyone.

Mr. Zhivkov, 78, who is under house arrest, had earlier requested to speak to parliament to "tell the Bulgarian people the truth" about his rule. But in his letter read in parliament July 30, Mr. Zhivkov said "I do not want to be a toy in the hands of whatever political grouping." He resigned Nov. 10 and is under investigation for abuses of power.

160 Injured in N.Y. Prison Melee

NEW YORK (UPI) — Guards at the Rikers Island Prison used tear gas to break up a melee in which more than 160 people were injured, ending the guards' blockade of the island to protest prison violence.

The authorities said that at least 122 people had been taken to hospitals after the fight on Tuesday evening and that about 30 of the victims were corrections officers. The only land access to the island, a bridge from the Borough of Queens, had been blocked for nearly two days by corrections officers after the beating of a guard by inmates last week.

The New York City Department of Correction said more than 750 prisoners had barricaded themselves in their cells, demanding the right to visitors, legal aid and meals on time. Guards used tear gas on three dormitories and inmates in the remaining eight dormitories surrendered.

11 Are Killed in Dominican Protests

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic (AP) — A two-day, nationwide strike over sharply higher prices led to clashes between policemen and protesters in which at least 11 people were killed by the police, 50 were wounded and 2,000 were arrested, authorities said Wednesday.

The general strike virtually paralyzed the Caribbean nation of 7 million people on Monday and Tuesday. Nearly all stores, factories and offices were closed and public transportation was scarce. Activity returned to normal on Wednesday.

Nine unions organized the strike to protest an austerity program introduced last week by the government of President Joaquin Balaguer to shore up the country's faltering economy. A presidential economic adviser, Juan José Arteaga, said Wednesday that the strike would not affect the program, which includes sharp price increases on basic consumer goods.

Moi Urges Calm After Bishop's Death

NAIROBI (Reuters) — President Daniel arap Moi appealed for calm and unity on Wednesday after the death of a dissident bishop in a car accident 24 hours after he said his life was in danger.

"Let the death not be a wedge in our unity," Mr. Moi said on national radio. "We all mourn since we all loved him," he said of Bishop Alexander Muge, one of the most outspoken critics of the president's one-party rule.

Bishop Muge died when his car hit a truck head-on Tuesday evening. He was returning from a visit to Busia district near the Ugandan border, a trip made in defiance of a warning from a cabinet minister to stay away from the area. A relative said there appeared to be no suspicious circumstances, but diplomats said many ordinary Kenyans would suspect government involvement.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Spain Reroutes Trains After Threats

MADRID (AP) — The Spanish rail company switched routes Wednesday on three lines from Madrid to the east, northwest and southwest because of bomb threats by the Basque separatist group ETA.

The company rerouted trains on the lines over separate railroads and hired buses to carry passengers to some destinations. In a statement published Monday in the Basque newspaper Egin, ETA warned that bombs had been planted. A bomb exploded on Tuesday, damaging a train track about 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of León.

Turkey and Iran signed a draft agreement Wednesday in Ankara to increase air links and road transport across their common border. Flights between Istanbul and Tehran will increase to six from four a week, and a new air route between Istanbul and Tabriz will be opened. *(Reuters)*

All gasoline stations in Corsica were closed on Wednesday in a strike by station operators, who say they have been selling at a loss because of price controls imposed by the French government in response to the Gulf crisis. *(Reuters)*

A bomb planted by the Irish Republican Army was defused Wednesday on the Belfast-Dublin rail line in Northern Ireland near the border with the Irish Republic, the police in Belfast said. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
EUROPE					
Amsterdam	23	73	15	59	c
Athens	36	97	26	79	s
Barcelona	32	90	23	73	s
Belgrade	31	88	17	63	s
Berlin	29	84	16	61	s
Brussels	24	75	17	63	c
Budapest	31	88	16	61	s
Copenhagen	24	75	15	59	s
Costa Del Sol	30	86	22	72	s
Dublin	21	70	13	55	s
Edinburgh	19	66	12	54	s
Faro	32	90	22	72	s
Florence	32	90	19	66	s
Frankfurt	29	84	16	61	s
Geneva	28	82	16	61	s
Helsinki	23	73	14	57	s
Las Palmas	28	82	23	73	s
Lisbon	32	90	19	66	s
London	23	73	15	59	s
Luxembourg	26	79	14	57	s
Madrid	36	97	19	66	s
Milan	31	88	19	66	s
Moscow	23	73	13	55	s
Munich	29	84	16	61	s
Nice	29	84	19	66	s
Oslo	21	70	12	54	s
Paris	27	81	16	61	s
Prague	29	84	16	61	s
Reykjavik	14	57	8	46	s
Rome	32	90	19	66	s
Stockholm	23	73	14	57	s
Strasbourg	29	84	15	59	s
Venice	31	88	19	66	s
Vienna	29	84	16	61	s
Warsaw	27	81	15	59	s
Zurich	27	81	15	59	s
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	27	81	12	54	s
Cairo	34	93	21	70	s
Istanbul	28	82	21	70	s
Jerusalem	31	88	19	66	s
Tel Aviv	33	91	23	73	s
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	no
Sydney	15	59	10	50	r

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ASIA					
Bangkok	36	97	27	81	s
Beijing	32	90	23	73	s
Hong Kong	33	91	28	82	s
Manila	33	91	25	77	s
New Delhi	39	102	29	84	s
Seoul	31	88	23	73	s
Shanghai	34	93	27	81	s
Singapore	30	86	27	81	sh
Taipei	37	99	28	82	s
Tokyo	34	93	27	81	s
AFRICA					
Algiers	35	95	22	72	s
Cape Town	17	63	11	52	s
Casablanca	27	81	20	68	s
Harare	26	79	5	41	s
Lagos	31	88	23	73	s
Nairobi	27	81	13	55	s
Tunis	33	91	24	75	s
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	13	55	10	50	r
Lima	18	64	15	59	c
Mexico City	24	75	12	54	s
Rio de Janeiro	28	82	19	66	s
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	24	75	13	55	s
Atlanta	34	93	27	81	s
Boston	24	75	17	63	s
Chicago	30	86	19	66	s
Dallas	37	99	24	75	s
Denver	32	90	17	63	s
Detroit	29	84	16	61	s
Honolulu	31	88	23	73	s
Houston	35	95	25	77	s
Los Angeles	29	84	20	68	s
Miami	33	91	26	79	s
Minneapolis	29	84	19	66	s
Montreal	26	79	14	57	s
Nassau	32	90	26	79	s
New York	27	81	20	68	s
Phoenix	42	108	29	84	s
San Francisco	20	68	13	55	s
Seattle	21	70	13	55	s
Toronto	24	75	14	57	s
Washington	31	88	21	70	s

c-cloudy; fc-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Cloudy. FRANKFURT: Rain. Temp. 22—16 (72—61). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 21—15 (70—59). MADRID: Sunny. Temp. 33—17 (91—63). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 30—22 (86—72). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 27—17 (72—63). ROME: Sunny. Temp. 31—19 (88—66). TEL AVIV: Clear. Temp. 33—21 (91—70). ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 25—11 (77—52). BANGKOK: Cloudy. Temp. 33—26 (91—77). HONG KONG: Not available. MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 33—24 (91—75). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temp. 29—22 (84—72). SINGAPORE: Sunny. Temp. 27—24 (84—75). TOKYO: Sunny. Temps. 34—26 (93—79).

FAMOUS FOR RIBS
Flo's
AVENUE LOUISE 344 - BRUSSELS

AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER IN PARIS
James Gordon Bennett and the New York Herald
A special exhibition
on the history and legends of the newspaper
which has become today's
International Herald Tribune.
"...a delightful look at Belle Epoque Paris."
Associated Press
Every day except Monday, through Sept. 30.
Musée d'Orsay, Paris.

FACE-OFF IN THE GULF: The occupiers are courteous, but Kuwaitis refuse to go to work

Occupied Kuwait: Defiance by Residents, Fear Among the Trapped Foreigners

Washington Post Service

The following dispatch, dated Aug. 11, has been received from a Washington Post correspondent.

KUWAIT — Occupied but not conquered, Kuwait's capital city is a mixture of stubborn resistance by its citizens and fear bordering on panic among the Westerners and other expatriates held hostage by Iraq.

Nine days after Iraqi tanks and troops invaded, food is still available, but people are aware that the supplies are likely to dwindle fast. Many people also have no way of getting cash, since most banks are still closed.

For several days there has been little troop or tank presence in the city, with the bulk of President Saddam Hussein's army massed south of here, closer to the border with Sandi Arabia.

Outside the 7 P.M.-to-7 A.M. curfew, people are allowed to travel freely around town.

Iraqi troops are stationed at key government installations and most hotels. Tanks are placed along the beach with turrets facing the sea and anti-aircraft guns facing the city.

There are very few checkpoints in the city. Even British and U.S. passport holders are not being harassed. At these checkpoints and elsewhere, on the whole, Iraqi troops have been courteous and friendly to everyone, including Kuwaitis. For the most part they appear to be disciplined troops.

From the beginning of the invasion, Iraqi troops and tanks have stayed away from the U.S. Embassy, apparently having specific orders not to go near it.

International telephone calls and telex messages have not been possible since early on Aug. 3, the day after the invasion. In some neighborhoods, even local calls are not possible.

Electricity and water are operating, however, and gasoline stations are still open.

Iraqi civilians are starting to set up a civilian administration and have called for everyone to return to work. Those who do not, they say, should consider themselves dismissed.

All Kuwaitis who were interviewed said they would refuse to go to work. The response of the large number of expatriates in Kuwait, who do most of the work in the country, is not yet clear. Many Filipinos, Egyptians and Pakistanis are trying to leave the country.

By far the bravest displays of resistance have been daily demonstrations by women in several neighborhoods, who gather in the late afternoon. Carrying pictures of the deposed emir and crown prince as well as posters demanding Iraq's withdrawal, they walk down the main roads for about an hour. The marches have drawn increasing numbers, starting with about 60 women and growing to 300 to 400.

In recent days, Iraqi troops have been taking a more aggressive response to these demonstrations, firing into the air and then at the women. Various sources have reported several people wounded during these demonstrations.

Fear has spread among expatriates here. There are long lines outside the Indian and Pakistani embassies. But the situation appears to be the worst at the Philippine Embassy, where, according to staff employees, 3,000 Filipinos are living in two buildings.

People are crammed along the stairs, on the roof and in the basement. They are also camped outside in vans, buses and cars. Washing hangs outside the windows. One can barely move inside the main building.

Many of the Filipinos are domestic workers, whose Kuwaiti employers fled or sent them to the embassy for protection. A few worked for members of the royal family.

Western embassies, in addition to trying to calm their panicked nationals, are now faced with an Iraqi demand that they must shut and report to Baghdad by Aug. 24.

The Iraqi presence has also instilled great fear of speaking freely on the telephone, with people now assuming that their phones are being tapped.

"Now everyone is afraid to speak, and I hate that," said one Egyptian working in Kuwait.

"You don't know who is Iraqi and who is Kuwaiti, because everyone is wearing a shirt and trousers," he added, referring to the fact that many Kuwaitis have stopped wearing their traditional *dishdashas* in order not to draw attention to themselves.

It is clear that most Kuwaitis are opposing their occupiers. There appear to be several centers of opposition, working independently of one another.

In addition to the women who demonstrate daily, these include members of the royal family still here and in hiding, some military people, the clergy, and the pro-democracy movement.

There has also been armed resistance, which is hard to quantify but clearly there.

The evidence of these defiant feelings has included Kuwaiti flags draped on fences and road signs or hoisted on the roofs of homes.

Photographs of the emir, Sheikh Jabbar al Ahmad al Sabah, and the crown prince, Sheikh Saad al Abdullah as Salim as Sabah, have been taped to store windows, bank doors and school walls, and they are not always ripped down.

In some neighborhoods heavily populated by native Kuwaitis, anti-Iraqi graffiti have been spray-painted on walls: "Down With Occupation!" "Yes to a Constitutional Kuwait!" and "Death to Saddam Hussein and His Barbarian Armies!"

Pamphlets have been distributed, sometimes in English, by fax to Western embassies in Kuwait.

One, written in English, spoke of President Hussein in harsh words: "Do not be fooled by Saddam's Arabism and his love of democracy. What Saddam did? What a Republic he built!!! It is based on terror, kidnapping and killing."

The Kuwaiti opposition has also begun to publish a newsletter, called Samood Eshab, or Popular Resistance.

Despite the demand among Kuwaitis that the royal family must return, it is already evident that if that happens, Kuwait will still be a different place.

"I've already told the royal family," said a Shiite Kuwaiti, "that we, as Kuwaitis are going to collect money" to rebuild the burned royal palace. "We are going to rebuild the whole damage to prove to them that we are one family and one unit."

"But, we want parliament back," he said. The emir dissolved the National Assembly in July 1986 and declared that he would rule by decree.

He added, "We have to say one thing to the emir if he comes back: We want democracy here."

Another Kuwaiti said: "Kuwait will never be the same again. The royal family's legitimacy and image is not the same. We want them back, but we will ask them, 'Why didn't you do this, and this?' "

Egyptians Applaud Mubarak Gulf Moves

Yousef Allen/The Associated Press

An Egyptian who formerly worked in Kuwait crossing the Iraqi border into Jordan on his way home.

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Seyyed Abdel Rizzak stirred fresh mint leaves into his small glass of steaming tea as he said that "if Hosni Mubarak was not popular among the Egyptians for all these years, now he is a hundred percent, a thousand percent popular among all the sects, left and right."

"He is in the heart of all Egyptians," he added, as others sitting nearby in the crowded Fishawi coffee shop nodded.

Mr. Mubarak's stand against Iraq is hardly without personal and political risk. But as Egyptians gather in places like this coffee shop, straddling a narrow alley inside the labyrinthine Khan al-Khalili, the teeming traditional marketplace, there is a surge of national pride in his efforts, seen as once again moving long-isolated Egypt to the forefront of the Arab world.

Indeed, the title in Arabic that people were putting in front of Mr. Mubarak's name was no longer *rais*, meaning roughly, president or chief, but *zaim*, meaning leader.

"If it is to be war, welcome, welcome to it," Mr. Rizzak said Tuesday. "Because we are like the mother country to all of the Arab states. If one of the small children is playing with fire, it is our role to stop them."

Although there have been demonstrations of support among Arabs in places like Jordan, the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Yemen in favor of Iraq and its leader, Saddam Hussein, popular feeling in Egypt seems far different, for several reasons.

When Mr. Hussein broadcast his emotional appeal to the "Arab masses" to "save Mecca and the tomb of the Prophet from occupation, from the spears of foreigners," a Cairo cab driver listening on the radio burst into cackles of laughter.

"*Majnoon*," he said, pointing to his head and using the Arabic word for crazy.

At any given time, more than a million Egyptians labor as expatriate workers in Iraq, giving them firsthand, generally unpleasant, experience with Mr. Hussein's rule. Generally low-paid menials, the Egyptians have frequently been dragooned into military construction service or even the army itself.

There has often been tension between the two countries when large numbers of Egyptians have wound up with their pay withheld or been jailed or even killed. These tales spread through a network of relatives and fellow-villagers, leaving few illusions about Iraq.

"I have been to Iraq," said Gamal Hussein, sitting in the coffee shop, putting a fresh ember in the bowl of his *narghile*, or water pipe, with a battered iron tweezers. "Their treatment and morality is very bad. They are not Muslims."

The separate peace that President Anwar Sadat made with Israel — which helped bring his assassination by an underground Islamic fundamentalist cell — was widely seen as a break with the rest of the Arab world.

But Mr. Mubarak's championing of an Arab force to serve in Saudi Arabia alongside the U.S. troops invited in as defenders by King Fahd is being widely interpreted by Egyptians as an Arab reaction to a renegade who threatens to bring on the shame of foreign action.

Even the Muslim Brotherhood, no longer outlawed and seated in parliament under the guise of an alliance with the Labor Party, issued a statement calling the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait "an awful, disappointing act."

"We should realize that this grave crisis opens all doors to evil to affect the Muslim people's struggle, and, it is feared, could be used by the Zionist enemy in occupied Palestine," the Brotherhood said, calling on Iraq to "reconsider" its invasion and on Muslim leaders to persuade Baghdad to pull its troops out of Kuwait.

■ New U.S. Arms to Egypt

R. Jeffrey Smith of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Mr. Bush has secretly approved the future transfer of more than $1 billion worth of sophisticated U.S. fighter planes and anti-tank missiles to Egypt in the first of what could be a series of new arms exports to Middle East nations, officials said Tuesday.

The Egyptian arms transfer, which requires congressional approval and funding, would add at least 40 F-16 fighters and associated weaponry, including dozens of Maverick air-to-surface missiles and cluster bombs, to Cairo's arsenal, they said.

PLO Radical Orders Raids on U.S. Interests

Reuters

SIDON, Lebanon — The leader of an Iraqi-based faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization called on his guerrillas on Wednesday to attack U.S. interests around the globe and its troops in Saudi Arabia in particular.

The guerrilla leader, Abu Abbas, head of the Palestinian Liberation Front, said in a message to his faction: "Open fire on the American enemy everywhere. Quake the earth under the feet of the invaders and collaborators."

Mr. Abbas, who threatened last week to order such attacks "as soon as any foreign soldier sets foot on Arab land," told his followers:

"The daily fighting order to each and every one of you, wherever you are, is:

"1. Hit American interests and all intelligence centers linked to them.

"2. Strike at the interests of the treacherous agents in the Arab nation and all brokers allied with American imperialism.

"3. Attack the American and NATO military presence in the Arabian Peninsula."

More than 200,000 Palestinians live in Saudi Arabia.

The order was distributed in Sidon, site of the Front's only base in Lebanon. Front members said 4,300 Palestinian guerrillas in the city had volunteered to go to Baghdad to defend Iraq.

Mr. Abbas has masterminded scores of attacks on U.S. and Israeli targets in recent years. In May, seaborne guerrillas launched an abortive raid on the Israeli coast. The attack prompted Washington to suspend an 18-month-old dialogue with the PLO.

In 1985, guerrillas from the front hijacked an Italian cruise liner, the Achille Lauro, in the Mediterranean Sea and killed an American passenger.

Opposition Faults Kohl on Plan to Send Ships

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — West German opposition politicians criticized Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Wednesday for having offered to send warships to the Gulf, saying the proposal contravened the postwar constitution.

"It is superfluous and dangerous if West Germany also takes part in saber rattling in the crisis region," said Alfred Mechtershelmer, a member of the Bundestag from the Green Party.

Both the Greens and the Social Democrats urged Mr. Kohl to exert diplomatic pressure rather than military force to combat the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

The chancellor proposed Tuesday that West German minesweepers could form part of a task force that is expected to be formed by the Western European Union. Some prominent conservatives strongly applauded his position.

Bonn is already sending a small group of minesweepers to the eastern Mediterranean to take the place of U.S. warships that have moved into the Gulf. That action is clearly not a violation of the constitution, because the ships will remain within the European theater.

Another Green member of parliament, Angelika Beer, said that "German history demonstrates that Germans should make their contribution to world peace in the future without military means."

But the Social Democratic premier of Lower Saxony, Gerhard Schröder, in a radio interview, said, "West Germany and later a united Germany must not be a world power and should not appear that way."

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a member of the Free Democratic Party, is maintaining his position that the constitution does not allow the West German military to operate outside NATO territory, a ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Genscher continues to support a constitutional change that would allow West German forces to participate in United Nations peacekeeping forces, the spokesman said.

Alfred Dregger, chairman of the Christian Democratic caucus in parliament, welcomed Mr. Kohl's attitude toward the possibility of joint action within the framework of the WEU.

"Europe as a whole is summoned," Mr. Dregger said. The United Nations should not have to rely solely on the United States and the Soviet Union to enforce security in the Gulf, he said.

The Social Democrat Party will use "all parliamentary and constitutional possibilities" to prevent German troops from operating outside NATO territory, said a party military specialist, Norbert Gansel.

The Western European Union will meet Tuesday in Paris to discuss the possibility of forming the joint Gulf naval force.

(Reuters, AP)

RESERVES: *Call-Up Weighed*

(Continued from page 1)

34,000 army, navy and air force reservists were mobilized then.

During the 1961 Berlin crisis, the army called up more than 100,000 reserves. Reservists served voluntarily in Panama during the military operation that started in December, and others volunteered for minesweeping operations when the United States escorted Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Gulf two years ago.

As the Bush administration considers calling up the reserves, U.S. troops and equipment continued to pour into Saudi Arabia, and a Pentagon official who asked not be identified said the United States now had more than 20,000 troops there.

The Pentagon announced that Marines, an air force tanker, RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft and additional Airborne Warning and Control System planes had arrived in Saudi Arabia.

Pentagon officials have previously said that tanks and other equipment for 30,000 Marines were sailing toward the Gulf. Marines are being flown to Saudi Arabia, where they will "marry up" with their equipment.

A Pentagon spokesman said some reserve and National Guard units had been taking part in the operation as volunteers.

Richard J. Danzig, a lawyer and a former Pentagon expert on manpower issues, said that Mr. Bush had the authority to call up as many as 200,000 reservists for 90 days without a declaration of war. The call-up can be extended.

SOVIETS: *Citizen Solzhenitsyn?*

(Continued from page 1)

treason," she said by telephone from the Solzhenitsyn's home in Cavendish, Vermont. "Since nothing has been said about that in today's resolution, it does not apply to Solzhenitsyn."

Natalya Solzhenitsyn said the government was trying to avoid addressing the issue of her husband's case "publicly and specifically."

"After all," she said, "there were only two men in Soviet history who were forcibly removed from the country: Solzhenitsyn in 1974 and Leon Trotsky," Stalin's rival for power in the late 1920s, who was exiled to Mexico. Stalin's agents eventually murdered Trotsky.

Ever since the first days of his exile, Mr. Solzhenitsyn has expressed confidence that a time would come when he would one day return and eventually "be buried in Russian soil." Most of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's literary works have been published in journals and book form here this year after years of censorship, but so far he has refrained from comment about Mr. Gorbachev and his policy changes.

Mr. Brodsky, a poet and essayist, was forced to emigrate in 1972 under threat of renewed imprisonment for his political views. He now lives in New York City, and could not be immediately reached for comment.

Mr. Aksyonov, the author of "The Burn" and now a resident of Washington, said in a telephone interview that the return of his citizenship "will mean that I can spend a lot more time in Moscow."

"I won't move back for good — I have teaching commitments and the life here — but, who knows, maybe I can get a retirement place in the Crimea," he said.

The list of other well known figures who lost their citizenship for political reasons is long: it includes the human-rights campaigners Valery Chalidze, Natalya Gorbanevskaya, Pavel Litvinov and Vladimir Bukovsky. The government has already given back citizenship to other exiles recently, including the biologist Zhores Medvedev, the theater director Yuri Lyubimov and the novelist Alexander Zinoviev.

■ Closing a Dark Chapter

The decision on restoring the citizenship of many exiles was seen as an attempt by the Soviet leadership to close one of the dark chapters of its past, a final step in the legal restoration of one of the world's great cultures," wire services reported.

It was Mr. Gorbachev's second major human-rights decree in three days. On Monday, Mr. Gorbachev ordered the rehabilitation of millions of people imprisoned or killed under Stalin in a chain of camps known as the gulag.

The brief Tass dispatch said the order dealt with "injustices that occurred between 1966 and 1988," but did not say if it affected everyone whose citizenship was revoked during that period. Nor did it name anyone in particular.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn is the author of "The Gulag Archipelago" and "One Day In The Life of Ivan Denisovich," which depicted the horrors of Stalin's prison camps. He was charged with high treason in 1974, stripped of his citizenship and expelled from the country.

Under Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet government revoked the citizenship of prominent authors and performing artists who spoke out against repression in their homeland.

But Mr. Gorbachev's government has restored the citizenship of several of them, among them the cellist and conductor Mstislav Rostropovich and his wife, the singer Galina Vishnevskaya.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1970. Government pressure on him mounted in the following years.

Jordan's Hussein Arrives in the U.S.

King Is Reported to Have Iraqi Peace Plan to Show Bush

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — King Hussein of Jordan arrived on Wednesday for talks on the Gulf crisis with President George Bush, who has threatened to blockade Jordan's only port to enforce a United Nations trade embargo against Iraq.

The king, who on Monday met President Saddam Hussein of Iraq in Baghdad before requesting the meeting with Mr. Bush, was reported to be carrying an Iraqi message outlining a plan to avert war in the Gulf after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

Jordan television said the king was given the message from Saddam Hussein before he left for Washington on Tuesday.

CBS News, quoting Jordanian sources, said it stated Saddam Hussein's willingness to take part in an international conference to discuss withdrawing Iraqi troops from Kuwait if Mr. Bush promised to freeze the number of U.S. forces in and around the Gulf.

The Iraqi president also said he was prepared to promise his forces would not invade Saudi Arabia, the CBS report said.

A Jordanian source in Washington could not confirm the report but said: "The way the king operates, he must be bringing an initiative he believes will work, otherwise he would not be coming with such a high-level delegation."

King Hussein arrived in the early hours of Wednesday and was accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, a political adviser, Adnan Abu Odeh, and Foreign Minister Marwan Qassem.

The king was to see Brent Scowcroft, the U.S. national security adviser, on Wednesday before meeting Mr. Bush at his vacation home in Kennebunkport, Maine, on Thursday.

Officials said King Hussein would explain to Mr. Bush Amman's predicament on UN sanctions imposed to punish Iraq for invading and annexing Kuwait.

Jordan's economy depends heavily on Iraq, which is its main oil supplier and export market. Trucks carrying food and other goods were still rolling north toward Iraq from the Red Sea port of Aqaba on Tuesday, but shippers said traffic was dwindling.

At Aqaba on Wednesday, journalists were forced to watch from afar as a ship unloaded its cargo before moving out to make way for one of three more ships waiting offshore.

Port officials and workers refused to answer questions about ship or cargo movements.

On the Hmmayma al Jadida road linking Aqaba to Baghdad, dozens of trucks with Iraqi license plates could be seen, probably bound for the Iraqi-Jordanian border 1,000 kilometers (600 miles) to the north.

(Reuters, AFP)

BUSH: *About 'Keeping Our Word'*

(Continued from page 1)

protect the kingdom from a perceived threat from Iraq.

Mr. Bush, in his speech to hundreds of uniformed and civilian Pentagon employees, said history would judge the U.S. action "as one of the most important deployments of allied military power since the Second World War."

He repeated his "determination to confront aggression" and said U.S. objectives remained the same: the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwait; the restoration of Kuwait's government; security and stability in Sandi Arabia and the Gulf region, and the protection of the lives of American citizens abroad.

"We will achieve these honorable goals," he said.

In comments clearly addressed to Arab capitals, Mr. Bush said U.S. and allied forces were in the Gulf "to serve the cause of justice and freedom, a cause the world supports."

Mr. Bush said Iraq "has been cut off by the Arab and Islamic nations that surround it."

"We stand with them," he said, "and we are not alone. Sanctions are working.

"The armies and air forces of Egypt, Morocco, the United Kingdom and the Gulf Cooperation Council states are shoulder to shoulder with us in Saudi Arabia's defense. And ships of numerous countries are sailing with ours to see that UN sanctions, approved without dissent, are enforced.

"Together, we must ensure that no goods get in and that not one drop of oil gets out," he said.

Israel Readying Gas Masks for All

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Foreign Minister David Levy said Wednesday that Israel was ready for mass distribution of gas masks, but cautioned that Iraq might use such a precaution as an excuse to attack.

Hundreds of Israelis, fearing that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq might carry out threats to use chemical arms against them, have flocked to a Tel Aviv industrial supplies shop in recent days to buy gas masks and protective clothing.

Jordan Air Force Jet Crashes

The Associated Press

AMMAN, Jordan — A Jordanian Air Force jet crashed due to a "technical fault" while on a training mission, a senior military official said Wednesday. The pilot was killed, the official said.

Only One Name Brings You Complete Daily Coverage Of World Events All Rolled-Up In One Outstanding News Source.

Herald Tribune

Subscribe today and enjoy the best international daily news coverage at a savings of up to **50%** off the newsstand price.

Country/Currency		12 months + 52 ISSUES	ONE-YEAR SAVINGS	6 months + 26 ISSUES
Austria	A.Sch.	5,100	3,272	2,800
—hand delivery Vienna	A.Sch.	5,400	2,972	3,000
Belgium	B.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000
Denmark	D.Kr.	3,100	1,268	1,700
Finland	F.M.	2,000	1,276	1,100
France	F.F.	1,600	1,312	880
Germany (mail)	D.M.	600	419	330
—*hand delivery	D.M.	758	261	389
Great Britain	£	150	105	82
Greece (mail)	Dr.	33,000	39,800	18,000
—hand delivery Athens	Dr.	41,000	31,800	23,000
Ireland	Ir£	155	118	85
Italy	Lire	420,000	380,800	231,000
Luxembourg	LFr.	11,000	7,200	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	600	492	340
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	2,250	2,118	1,200
—**hand delivery	N.Kr.	2,700	1,668	1,480
Portugal	Esc.	31,000	30,900	17,000
Spain (mail)	Ptas.	36,000	25,060	19,200
—***hand delivery Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville	Ptas.	38,000	22,060	20,900
—***hand delivery Madrid	Ptas.	51,480	—	25,740
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	2,200	1,440	1,210
—**hand delivery	S.Kr.	2,800	840	1,540
Switzerland	S.Fr.	500	446	275
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	500	Varies	275
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	650	by	355
Central/Latin America	$	600	country	330

* For information concerning special hand-delivery in major German cities call IHT Germany at: (069) 69.48.92 or fax (069) 69.48.94. Rates do not include free issues.
** At these rates, you can get morning hand delivery in the following cities: Oslo, Stavanger, Stockholm, Goteborg and Malmo.
***Barcelona: these rates, hand delivery is available by morning in Barcelona, the same day in Seville, Valencia and the next day in Bilbao. For Madrid, hand-delivery is available by morning, but without free issues.

YES, I want one outstanding daily news source.
This is the IHT subscription term I prefer (check appropriate boxes):
☐ 12 Months (364 issues in all with 52 bonus issues). ☐ 6 Months (182 issues in all with 26 bonus issues).
☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the IHT).
☐ Please charge my credit card account
☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard
CARD ACCT. NO.
EXPIRY DATE SIGNATURE
NAME
ADDRESS
CITY/CODE
COUNTRY 16-8-90
TEL. FAX
Return your coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
This offer expires December 31, 1990, and is available to new subscribers only.

Philadelphia's Crowded Jails Bend Bars of Justice

By Michael deCourcy Hinds
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Violent criminals have so overloaded jails, courts and the police here that city officials say they are routinely setting free thousands of other criminals who repeatedly burglarize houses, snatch purses, steal cars and sell drugs.

The police commissioner says the city is living in a "climate of fear," and the district attorney speaks of the criminal justice system as "on the verge of collapse."

The police say that they are understaffed and that it might take one to two hours to respond to a call on one of these "low priority" crimes.

And if the police make an arrest, a federal court order to the city requires that the suspect be released without bail unless it is the suspect's third arrest.

Even then, bail may be waived with no consideration as to whether the suspect will show up for trial. And in some cases where bail is required, the city pays it just to keep the suspect from taking up another jail bunk.

Problems like these are shared, to some extent, by other major cities.

In Portland, Oregon, for example, jail cells are scarce, and the police take only the most serious offenders into custody, according to John C. Bradley, the first assistant district attorney.

"If police, say, arrest someone for stealing a car radio, they write out a citation, like a speeding ticket, and release him," he said.

But criminal justice experts say that the situation in Philadelphia is the most drastic of any major city, and that many of the problems are a result of inefficiency and mismanagement.

Gerald M. Caplan, a law professor at George Washington University, said: "Philadelphia has had the nation's most extreme response. It's provided a kind of amnesty for some criminals."

Mr. Caplan, a former director of the National Institute of Justice, the Justice Department's research arm, added: "Philadelphia has one of the worst criminal justice systems in the nation. There seems to be no light at the end of the tunnel."

Philadelphia is not simply a place overrun by crime and criminals. In fact, the FBI reported this spring that Philadelphia, the fifth-largest city in the United States, still had the lowest crime rate of the nation's 10 largest cities.

The city's fundamental problem seems to be its inability to respond to what crime it has. Its perilous financial condition is partly at fault.

Philadelphia's credit rating has fallen sharply, and hiring freezes or layoffs have been common throughout the criminal justice system. The police force, which had 8,400 officers in 1977, fell to a low of 5,900 in 1988. It is now back to 6,200.

A report commissioned by Pennsylvania's chief justice, Robert N.C. Nix Jr., and issued this spring, found a system rife with patronage and inefficiency.

These were among its findings:

- Philadelphia has the nation's most expensive court system, with a per capita cost of $75 a year compared with a per capita cost of $30 in New York, the nation's ninth most expensive in 1987.
- At the end of last year, the courts had a backlog of 12,199 criminal cases. The average case takes 245 days from arrest to final disposition, a period twice the national norm.
- Judges, whose ranks were thinned by a bribery scandal in 1987, handle about half as many cases as their peers in other cities, and some judges were spending as little as a hour a day on the bench.
- The sheriff regularly fails to get the right defendants to the right courtroom on time. The report proposed eliminating his office.
- The tough law-and-order stance of the office of the district attorney, Ronald D. Castille, has resulted in fewer plea bargains and more system-clogging jury trials than in 26 other major cities.

"The system's choice is stark," the report concluded. "Either the road to justice in Philadelphia is cleared and improved, or it will shortly become impassable."

The initial failure to detain criminal suspects often leads to the collapse of the entire case.

Police Commissioner Willie L. Williams said, "The worst thing is that the situation creates a climate of fear that the government can't control the criminals, that the police can't control the criminals, that the courts can't control the criminals and that there is no hope."

Critics suggest that the court order requiring automatic release of certain suspects has, in effect, decriminalized some kinds of crimes.

There is little debate about the scope of the crisis. At a recent City Council hearing, Mr. Castille said, "We are faced with a criminal justice system that is on the verge of collapse."

Philadelphia is one of 130 cities under court orders to improve jail conditions or reduce overcrowding, or both. These are the situations in some other major cities:

- In Houston, which has 8,000 inmates in jails built for 4,000, early release is common, and the average convict serves one-thirteenth of his sentence, court officers said.
- In Atlanta, nonviolent criminals are released without bail within seven days of arrest, and the city has 25,000 outstanding warrants for fugitives.
- In Chicago, where 600 inmates usually sleep on the floor, the police arrest and judges release about 100 suspects a day without bail or much screening. Thirty percent of those suspects fail to appear for court hearings.
- In Los Angeles and New York City, suspects are usually released if charges warrant bail of less than $2,500. New York's jails, which are operating at 99.1 percent capacity, have not had to release prisoners who have been held pending trial since 1983.
- In Detroit, overcrowding forced the city to release 2,700 pre-trial felony defendants and sentenced felons in 1987. The practice continues, said Judge Richard Kaufman, chief judge of Wayne County Circuit Court. "We release the least of the worst," he said.

U.S. Envisions Immigration of Skills

Legislation Is Designed to Fill Labor Gaps of the 1990s

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a step long favored by free-market economists, Congress is moving to admit more skilled immigrants — scientists, engineers, medical technicians — to compensate for expected labor shortages in the 1990s.

The number of immigrants selected on the basis of job skills, now about 23,000 a year, would rise to more than 85,000 under a bill passed by the Senate. The number would be 75,000 under a bill moving through the House of Representatives.

Congress, the Labor Department and many researchers see the admission of permanent immigrants, not temporary workers, as a way to correct the gap between labor supply and demand. The notion has aligned free-market economists with advocates of immigrant rights in support of increased immigration, giving more weight to job skills in selecting newcomers.

But it may also revive an old debate over the role of immigrants in the economy, including the effects on the job prospects of members of minorities already in the United States.

For decades, it was assumed that immigrants took jobs from Americans and depressed wages and working conditions in industries where they were concentrated. But research now suggests that immigrants create jobs and pay much more in taxes than they get in social welfare benefits.

"The debate has definitely shifted," said Representative Bruce A. Morrison, Democrat of Connecticut, who, with Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, is leading the campaign for immigration legislation designed to tap needed job skills.

"In the past, few people focused on legal immigration as an economic issue," Mr. Morrison said. "But a growing body of evidence shows that immigration creates jobs and stimulates demand. You need a growing economy to produce jobs for unemployed workers, and labor shortages can be a barrier to economic growth."

The Senate has passed a bill revamping the system for choosing immigrants. Mr. Kennedy, who is chairman of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources and the Judiciary subcommittee on immigration, said his bill "recognizes future U.S. labor needs, especially for skilled professionals."

The House Judiciary Committee approved Mr. Morrison's similar bill on Aug. 1, and the measure is likely to win approval from the full House. Its fate may depend on whether the Bush administration works actively for or against it.

Most immigrants qualify for visas now because of family connections. Although not diminishing preferences for relatives of U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens, the Senate and House bills would increase the number of immigrants chosen for their job skills.

The United States has been admitting about 500,000 immigrants a year, not counting refugees. Under the Senate bill, the number would rise to 630,000 a year. The House bill would permit an increase to 775,000.

The additional visas would be made available to workers, their spouses and children and the relatives of U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens.

The United States annually admits about 23,000 immigrants on the basis of job skills. The director of immigration policy and research at the Labor Department, Demetrios G. Papademetriou, said 37 percent of those foreign workers obtained visas for jobs requiring "low skills and education."

Under the Kennedy bill, such unskilled workers would have much more difficulty obtaining visas, Mr. Papademetriou said.

Rash of Soviet Forest Fires

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has recorded 20,338 forest fires this year, most of them caused by negligence, the government newspaper Izvestia reported Wednesday.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Jonathan Wren International

European Banking Positions

Jonathan Wren International is currently receiving a number of enquiries from major banks in several European financial centres for qualified, bi-lingual bankers with specialised skills. With the approaching Single European Market, geographic mobility will be seen as a career enhancement. In particular we see immediate needs in capital markets, cross-border acquisitions, treasury and derivative products. If you are an ambitious, energetic banker willing to move within Europe...

Please write giving career details to Brian Jarvis, Executive Consultant.

Jonathan Wren
Recruitment Consultants
No. 1 New Street, (off Bishopsgate), London EC2M 4TP
Telephone: 071-623 1266 Fax: 071-626 5258

Human Resources Manager, Far East Region

A leading Silicon Valley computer equipment manufacturer has an immediate opening for a senior-level Human Resources professional to oversee and manage all Human Resources functional programs and activities for Far East facilities in Singapore, Malaysia, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

This position requires that you possess a thorough knowledge of all Human Resources functions including compensation and benefits; employment and human relations; training and development; Human Resources information systems. Your extensive knowledge and experience must include understanding the tax and legal implications of Human Resources programs and specific expatriate practices. You must also have strong interpersonal, analytical, administrative and conceptual skills backed by an advanced degree in Human Resources.

If you're looking for an opportunity that will fully-utilize your abilities and expertise, forward your resume in strictest confidence. We'll reward you with excellent benefits, compensation, challenges and recognition. For immediate and confidential consideration, send your resume to:
Reply Box: D289, IHT, 850 3rd Ave., 10th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022.
An equal opportunity employer.

Strange company with odd art dept. seeks

PRINT PRODUCTION MANAGER

Position is to be based in Paris. You will work as print liaison with our in-house agency in the U.S.

Patagonia, Inc. is a California-based designer and distributor of functional outdoor clothing. The company maintains a strong environmental commitment and donates ten percent of its profits to environmental groups. You will be researching recycled stocks, and working with environmentally conscious print sources throughout Europe.

Responsibilities include sourcing two and four color printing, color separating, typesetting and photographic services, as well as maintaining a film library, print scheduling and print cost negotiations.

You must be fluent in French, German and English. Three to five years experience in print production and pre-press technology in Europe is required.

Salary range is between 30 and 35,000 U.S. dollars annually, depending upon experience. Please send resumes and letters of reference to:

patagonia®
c/o Hal Arneson
P. O. Box 150
Ventura, California
USA 93002

unicef
THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

With headquarters in New York and offices throughout the world, seeks qualified candidates for the following positions in the Greeting Cards Operation (GCO):

CHIEF FINANCE & BUDGET - (GCO)
Reference No. VN-09-071
LOCATION: New York, USA

PURPOSE: To direct the general accounting, cost accounting and stock accounting functions of Greeting Cards Operation (GCO). To prepare annual global budgets, financial and operating statements, to monitor the effectiveness of financial, cost and stock controls and budgeting performance to develop and supervise computer operations producing and maintaining an effective management information system.

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS: Advanced university degree or equivalent professional qualification in accounting, financial and budgetary planning. At least twelve years general financial accounting experience preferably including international experience coupled with demonstrated managerial competence. Fluency in English, Knowledge of Spanish and/or French desirable.

MARKET REPRESENTATIVE - (GCO)
Reference No. VN-09-139
LOCATION: Geneva, Switzerland

PURPOSE: To organize, coordinate and stimulate all marketing activities in order to maximize sales and profits within area of responsibility e.g. Middle East and North Africa (MENA) - 20 countries AFRICA - 42 countries.

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS: University degree or equivalent. Training in Sales and Marketing and/or Distribution helpful. Training in communications an asset. Four years of Sales/marketing management experience required with at least two years at the International level. Experience in communications and public relations at the international level. Fluency in English and French. Knowledge of Spanish an asset.

DIRECT APPEALS OFFICER - (GCO)
Reference No. EXT-01
LOCATION: Geneva, Switzerland

PURPOSE: To increase UNICEF income by exploiting the different areas of Greeting Cards Operation (GCO) fundraising potential associated with direct appeals.

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS: University degree in Marketing or Public Relations. Minimum of five years in private sector fundraising or direct marketing. Fluency in English and French. Knowledge of Spanish and German highly desirable.

UNICEF as part of the United Nations common system offers competitive international salaries, benefits and allowances.

Qualified women are encouraged to apply. Please send detailed application in English to:
Mr. Juan Luis Meza
Sr. Recruitment & Staff Development Officer
UNICEF
3 United Nations Plaza, (H-6F), New York, N.Y. 10017, USA
Closing date for receipt of applications: September 21, 1990.

Due to the volume of applications we receive, we will only acknowledge those from short-listed candidates who will be seriously considered.

NOTICE: UNICEF IS A SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENT.

Fabricant d'instruments médicaux de haute précision (cathéters) 25 personnes - banlieue nord de Paris, cherche:

ASSISTANT (E) COMMERCIAL (E)

parfaitement bilingue anglais (allemand apprécié) — 30 ans environ pour suivi dossiers exportation, organisation et préparation expositions internationales. Poste évolutif.

Ecrire avec C.V., photo et prétentions à :
M. PLOWIECKI, Balt Extrusion, 10 rue Croix-Vigneron, 95160 MONTMORENCY, FRANCE.

WWF World Wide Fund For Nature

CHINA PROGRAMME COORDINATOR

WWF is the world's largest private international conservation organization with 27 affiliate and associate national organizations on five continents. WWF aims to conserve the natural environment and ecological processes essential to life on earth.

WWF is seeking to recruit a China Programme Co-ordinator for its conservation projects in China.

The position will involve co-ordinating WWF strategic planning in China, ongoing and new conservation projects, and links with the media.

The position will be based in the offices of WWF Hong Kong.

The position will require:
- A university degree in the biological sciences.
- Experience of conservation in China,
- Good knowledge of written and spoken Mandarin Chinese and English;
- Experience in managing multidisciplinary projects,
- Good communication skills.

Applications, including a recent c.v. and photograph, should be submitted by 31 August to Mr. Chris Elliott, WWF International, Avenue du Mont Blanc, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

SENIOR AGRONOMIST
38 yrs., EEC Citizen, US Resident
SEEKS
CHALLENGING POSITION
Qualifications: Ph.D. Agronomy, USA. M.S. Entomology, USA. Laurea in Scienze Agrarie, Italy. Work experience: Europe, North & South America, Africa. Languages: English, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, French. Willing to travel and relocate.
Contact:
P. Nastasi, Via Mabellini #7, 51100 Pistoia, Italy. Tel.: (0573) 27774.

BRITISH GRADUATE
B.A. (Hons.), late 20s, fluent French and Norwegian, good German, basic Spanish. Experienced in high-level Economic/Financial Research and Writing, Project Management, Marketing and Corporate Communications. Proven track record. Seeks position with strong career potential. Preferred locations are European Community or South-East Asia.
Box 001, IHT, 63, Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, U.K.

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE

AMERICAN manager experienced, with references wanted for an American Deli restaurant in West Berlin. Some German required. Also wanted: cooks, countermen, waiters or waitresses. Sandwich Company, Kufurstendamm 203-205, 1000 Berlin 15, Germany

AMERICAN BASED INTERNATIONAL Health and Nutrition Company requires 6 key people Paris based to help with pre-launch into France, Germany and Italy. Call Gina Langton on UK (0171 259 2741.

INT'L MARKETING EXECUTIVES sought - senior level, Australia based, for garment manufacturing company, based in India. Please fax : ++91 11 6447662 or telex : 3162648 SHLP IN.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE Fast track senior American executive with a proven record & strong background in business development-marketing-financial analysis and administration is seeking challenging position in leading company in its quest to increase market penetration & net income. Willing to relocate. Box 5204, I.H.T., 850 Third Ave, 10th fl, NY, NY 10022 USA

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

DUTCH INT'L contract lawyer seeks, after being 10 years an independent international lawyer in the Netherlands and Caribbean) and presently 5 years a dependent worldwide aircraft contract negotiator, a new (semi) independent and representative position, which matches and challenges said built-up experience. Fluent in 5 languages. No funny. Preferably a long term engagement. Tel + Fax: ++31-20-464724.

U.S. LAWYER, 12 yrs. experience representing large corporations in corporate law and litigation and related areas. Blue chip credentials. Some French, well-travelled. Seeking executive/legal position either in Western Europe or involving some work there. Reply Box 5224, I.H.T., 850 Third Ave, 10th fl, NY, NY 10022

AMERICAN ATTORNEY with 15 years experience seeks position in Western Europe with U.S. or European firm. Background in Contract & Commercial law, Civil Litigation, Arbitration & Conflict Resolution, M.T. Sellers Esq., 15 Willow Ct., Newtown, PA 18940 Tel: 215-968-4602, Fax: 215-968-4915.

EXPERIENCED AMERICAN MARKETING EXECUTIVE available for entrepreneurial position on Cote d'Azur. MBA, Fortune 100 Foods Company, strategical planner, creative skills. Salary negotiable. Please call (312) 227-5965 USA.

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

SMALL SUCCESSFUL INT'L PUBLISHERS REPRESENTATIVE COMPANY
wants to add third sales person, bilingual Dutch/English, to sell advertising to established Dutch companies.
Your work can be done from anywhere in Holland.
Work full or part time.
Reply: I.H.T., P.O. Box 33196, 1007 EB Amsterdam.

FINE ARTS
Must be familiar with international shows, auction & art research; highly motivated, multi-lingual, free to travel with thorough understanding of fine arts business. Exceptional opportunity for right person including profit sharing. Send letter & photo to: Pieron Ltd, Fine Arts, P.O. Box 21, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598 USA or FAX: 914-739-1089

OVERSEAS POSITIONS Hundreds of top paying positions. All occupations. FREE DETAILS: Overseas Employment Services, Dept. HT, Box 460, Mt. Royal, Quebec, Canada H3P 3C7.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

ENGLISH LADY WELL EDUCATED seeks either executive or head housekeeping position in USA (West Coast). Impeccable references. Good salary wanted. With own self-contained accomodation. If possible interview in London. Please reply to Box 3220, I.H.T., 63 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9JH

TRANSLATE & UBERSETZE & EDIT GERMAN - ENGLISH
USA 16 years - Germany 18 years
Specialty: Financial, legal, short stories
Based in Munich, freelance, part-time
Please call: (089) 914699

CREATIVE COPYWRITER, 30, American, writes crisp clear marketing materials: brochures, ads, press releases etc., in English. Ideal for East Europe business. Contact: Darrel Joseph, Zedlitzgasse 5, 1010 Vienna, Austria. Tel: 5125972

AMERICAN MBA GRADUATE, ambitious, enterprising, seeks marketing/promotion position in Italy. Speaks French and Italian. 8 years experience in business. Excellent writer and organizer. Tel: 215-525-5965 USA.

B.A. SEEKS EXPERT POSITION, Miami, FL. Heavy machinery & parts. 2 years experience. Sales, shipping, documentation, letter of credit. Languages: English, French, Spanish. Leave message 305-361-6100 USA.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN seeks stable job Paris/suburbs as messenger/cleaning or clerical. Speaks French/English/German. Tel: 42.77.02.21

FORMER STEWARDESS, Bilingual, seeks part or full time position. Free to travel. Typing. Tel: UK 071 792 2397

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
100 km West Paris
recruits a
DEPARTMENT HEAD
BILINGUAL ENGLISH
Pedagogical experience necessary
University or secondary studies
Knowledge of exams: TOEFL - A, O, LEVEL
Language lab experience
Min/mum 39 hr per week
Company housing
- Send CV & photo -
a Mme ESCOUSSAT
66 bd Richard Wallace
92800 PUTEAUX

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

EXPERIENCED TOEFL teachers for Business English Services Ltd., English co.: Paris suburbs, 1 yr contract ++, guaranteed blocked hours, F110/hour. Interviews Aug 20 - Sept 7, Box 1769, IHT, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKERS needed to teach about 14 hrs per week. Must be BEC or have valid work papers. Guaranteed monthly salary. Send CV & phone number to: Formacom 57 rue St Anne, Paris 2nd

TEACHERS, AMERICAN OR ENGLISH, bilingual, experienced, full time. Valid working papers. Tel: Cybele Langue at Paris (1) 42.89.18.26 (1h - 18h).

SEEK EXPERIENCED English teacher for business opportunity in Paris and near suburbs. Tel: 42 80 14 35.

working for human rights

RESEARCHER
SOUTH ASIA

£15,400 p.a.

Amnesty International needs a Researcher to investigate human rights violation in South Asia, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh and other countries in the region. You will document cases, prepare reports and advise on initiatives to be taken by Amnesty International, particularly in relation to prisoners of conscience, trial procedures, treatment of prisoners and the death penalty.

You must have proven research skills, the skill of impartiality, sound political judgement, the ability to work in a team and under pressure; together with specialist knowledge of the above countries. Good English is essential and relevant South Asian languages are highly desirable, as is a knowledge of relevant legal systems.

Closing date: Friday, 12 October, 1990. Please quote Ref.: RP/18

amnesty international

For further information and an application form please contact: Personnel Office, Amnesty International, International Secretariat, 1 Easton Street, London WC1X 8DJ, United Kingdom. Tel.: (071) 837 3895 (24 hr answerphone). Please quote appropriate reference number.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

QUALIFIED NURSE
Nursing for invalids or elderly people, day and night, at home or in hospital. Experienced person with excellent references. Speaks English and French, willing to work in Monaco, French Riviera, Paris or abroad.
Contact: Rina Levy
Av St. Hubert, Antipolis-C
06700 St. Laurent du Var, France.
Tel.: 93.07.88.80.

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND
The International Herald Tribune is now on newsstands throughout Holland every morning six days a week, Monday-Saturday. If you have problems getting your copy, please contact: Citipress International B.V.
P.O. Box 554, NL. 2130 AN Hoofddorp
Tel.: 02503-24024/Tlx.: 41833/Fax: 02503-23880

Timber Makes a Splash: Underwater Loggers Harvest Forest in a Brazilian Lake

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

TUCURUI, Brazil — Perched on the gunwale of a skiff, Juarez Cristiano Gomes chuckled to himself as he watched a trail of small bubbles rising to the surface of Tucurui Lake. Suddenly, a cedar log shot out of the water like a wooden Polaris missile.

"The underwater power saw!" Mr. Gomes cried gleefully as one ton of wood crashed back into the roiled waters of this normally placid lake in eastern Amazonia.

While a canoeist corralled the floating log, Mr. Gomes, a spry, 58-year-old backwoods inventor, spun his vision of a new growth business for the Amazon: underwater logging.

Brazil's growing charcoal, furniture and home construction industries are placing mounting demands on the Brazilian logging industry. And there is a lot of wood under the water brought by three hydroelectric power dams that flooded more than 5,000 square kilometers (2,000 square miles) of Amazon forest in the 1980s.

A bridge between supply and demand is visible in this lake, an underwater cemetery peopled by millions of gray, leafless tree trunks.

In one of the biggest scandals of the military government that ruled Brazil until 1985, a group of retired military officers received a contract to clear all timber from the area to be flooded by Tucurui, Brazil's second largest dam. Lacking business experience, the group harvested only 5 percent of the wood.

Obeying a construction timetable, Eletronorte, the Amazon's electric power company, closed the dam on the Tocantins River in November 1984. Since then, 6 million cubic meters (210 million cubic feet) of wood have been entombed.

"I thought it was absurd to lose all this wood, so I started working on a machine," Mr. Gomes said. "At first, we played white men and Indians with Eletronorte. We hid in the woods when their boat went by."

Today, however, accusations of wood theft are a distant memory. The power company smiles benignly on Mr. Gomes' enterprise, and takes 10 percent of wood sales.

Decomposing wood produces ammonia and hydrogen sulphide, substances that could pit and corrode the turbines of the $5 billion, 3,370 megawatt dam, said Tacachi Hatanaka, an Eletronorte biologist who monitors water quality.

Meanwhile, on land, demand for wood increases. With a mountain of high-grade iron ore being mined 160 kilometers (100 miles) from Tucurui at Carajas, a steel smelter in Maraba, at the southern end of the lake, requires 500 tons of charcoal a day for production.

This year, a second smelter in Maraba closed after the federal authorities imposed a $1 million fine for using charcoal without a forest management permit.

The smelters are part of a series that ecologists warn could chew up much of eastern Amazonia to fulfill their charcoal needs. Visiting Carajas in mid-July, President Fernando Collor de Mello announced a freeze on new smelters and a plan to reforest 890,000 hectares (2.2 million acres) with eucalyptus and other trees.

Mr. Gomes has signed a contract with the remaining smelter in Maraba to supply half of its charcoal needs with charcoal burned from wood taken from the lake.

"The part of the tree above the waterline is damaged and will go for charcoal," he said. "The submerged wood is still green and can be used for furniture and construction."

After overcoming industry prejudice that his wood was stained or rotten, Mr. Gomes and his team have cut and sold 43,000 cubic meters of underwater wood in the last two years.

"This wood is preserved like an olive in a jar," Mr. Gomes said as a barge derrick hoisted a dripping two-ton log. Worth $400 uncut, the log is of anjelywood, a tropical hardwood used for furniture.

The derrick is part of a new kind of underwater logging that Mr. Gomes and his divers are exploring through trial and error. Some woods, such as cedar and mahogany, float. Other woods sink and have to be hoisted aboard the barge, a battered British-made scow named O Elefante.

Mr. Gomes says it will take 15 years to harvest Tucurui's wood. For underwater lumberjacks, the danger is not from falling trees, but from the perils of prolonged work at depths up to 150 feet (45 meters), using an air hose from the surface.

So far, Mr. Gomes said, there have been no accidents, except for several cases of rapid decompression, none of which led to decompression sickness.

"My air hose once got tangled in a tree, and I took the airplane," Edidarcio Fereira da Silva said of the time he rode a ton of tree that rushed 100 feet to the surface.

Until loggers mastered the knack of directing tree falls, Mr. Gomes lost two boats to the wooden torpedoes.

On land, loggers keep an eye out for snakes. Underwater, tree cutters keep an eye out for piranhas.

Mr. Gomes has applied for a patent for his amphibious power saw, the product of backwoods ingenuity. Mounted on a boat, a diesel-powered compressor forces oil at 750 pounds per square inch through rubber lines. Running through the saw, the oil spins the saw blade at 3,500 rotations a minute, about one quarter the speed of normal chain saws.

With 15 people at work, the Amazon entrepreneur calculates that his costs are 25 percent less than working above ground. The largest savings is in transportation. Instead of using trucks, he uses the barge or simply tows floating wood to sawmills at the lake's edge.

On land, lumberjacks can work only six months of the year because mud traps trucks during the rainy season. In the lake, lumberjacks can work year round.

"On a cloudy, rainy day, visibility is limited," he said, "but on a sunny summer day, the divers see the forest."

East German Prime Minister Drops 4 Officials Over Failing Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — Prime Minister Lothar de Maizière of East Germany on Wednesday dismissed four ministers who dealt most closely with the nation's crumbling economy.

Finance Minister Walter Romberg, Agriculture Minister Peter Pollack, Economics Minister Gerhard Pohl and Justice Minister Kurt Wünsche were dismissed.

As agriculture minister, Mr. Pollack presided over the economic sector of the nation that has been hardest hit by East Germany's shift to a free market.

Just a few hours before Mr. de Maizière announced his removal, Mr. Pollack was pelted with eggs and tomatoes when he tried to speak to protesting farmers in East Berlin's main square.

Mr. Romberg, a member of the left-leaning Social Democrats who are uneasy coalition partners in East Germany's broad-based government, frequently clashed with members of the Christian Democratic Union, who are led by Mr. de Maizière.

Mr. Pohl is a Christian Democrat, and the other two are not aligned with a party.

Mr. Romberg has been accused of overstating East Germany's economic situation and once predicted that the country would experience a "hot autumn," a reference to unrest prompted by high unemployment expected in the fall.

Earlier, the Christian Democrats suspended their general secretary after a magazine reported that he was an informer for the Communist security police for at least 15 years.

The party's deputy chairman, Horst Korbella, said Martin Kirchner was being relieved of party duties pending "clarification of the accusations against him."

Mr. Kirchner was on vacation and could not be reached for comment.

The West German magazine Stern said Wednesday that Mr. Kirchner was one of the most important informers for the Stasi security police before the Communist regime was toppled late last year.

Stern quoted three former Stasi agents as saying that Mr. Kirchner, previously a prominent Protestant church official in the southwestern Thüringen region, was a longtime paid informer for the State Security Ministry.

The Christian Democrats were a Communist satellite party for 40 years, but after the 1989 uprising the party weeded out leading Stalinist collaborators in favor of proponents of democracy and won East Germany's first free elections in March.

Mr. Kirchner was named general secretary in December 1989, a month after the fall of the hard-line Communist regime led by Erich Honecker.

Stern quoted one Stasi agent as saying that Mr. Kirchner told him in November that he could no longer work with the widely detested ministry. It paid Mr. Kirchner a monthly fee for information on dissident activity, Stern said.

Mr. Kirchner was the third senior East German politician to be toppled by accusations of having been an informer.

In another political development, East Germany's chief negotiator on reunification said Wednesday that the two Germanys were likely to unite in mid-October, six weeks ahead of the first all-German parliamentary elections.

The negotiator, Günther Krause, state secretary in Mr. de Maizière's office, said consensus was growing for formal reunification on or about Oct. 14. *(AP, Reuters)*

Jockel Finck/The Associated Press

Farmers taking part in a demonstration Wednesday in East Berlin. About 10,000 farmers demanded higher wages, job security and market guarantees. Agriculture Minister Peter Pollack, who was pelted with food at the rally, was fired later in the day.

Rebel Urges Offensive in Philippines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

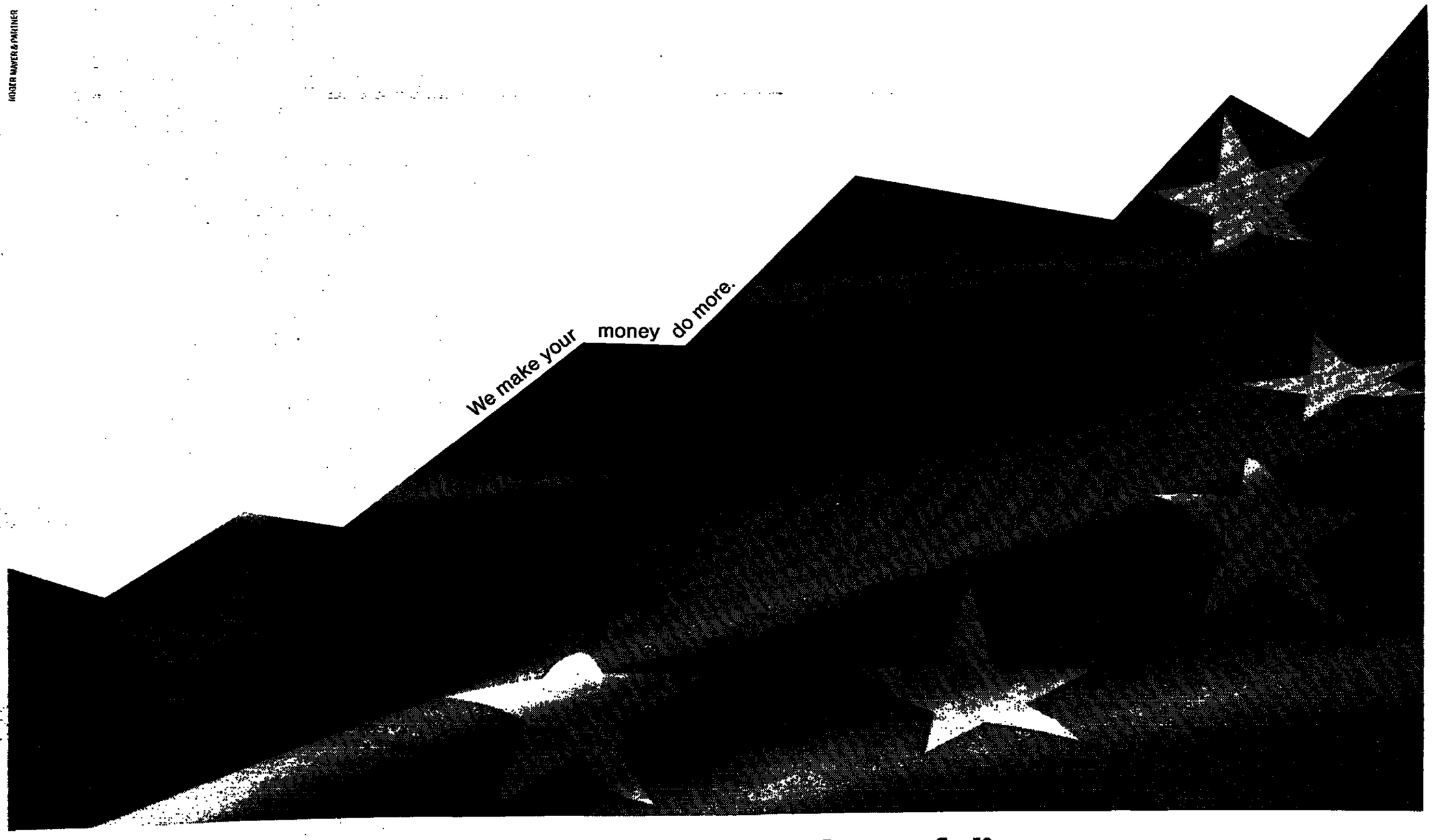
MANILA — The leader of army rebels opposed to President Corazon C. Aquino ordered his forces Wednesday to launch an offensive against government targets following four bomb attacks in the capital in two days.

Colonel Gregorio Honasan, taking advantage of the government's preoccupation with the impact of the Gulf situation and a devastating earthquake last month, said that he had ordered his rebel forces "all over the country to resume the conduct of tactical operations, effective immediately."

Colonel Honasan, who offered a truce after the July 16 earthquake, said he ordered the attacks in retaliation for the launching of a major strike by government troops on a rebel-controlled area on the southern island of Mindanao.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
Leading subsidy book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet H-3. Vantage Press, 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

ROGER MAYER & PARTNER



Reach for the European stars: SBC Euro-Stock Portfolio.

Investment fund established under Luxembourg law

Please send me the issue prospectus for the new SBC Euro-Stock Portfolio in
☐ German ☐ English ☐ French ☐ Italian ☐ Spanish
Last name: _____
First name: _____
Street _____
Post code/City: _____
Please send to Swiss Bank Corporation, R & E/ Investment Funds, CH-4002 Basel, Switzerland HT

Now you can reach for the stars. With the new SBC fund for stellar European stocks. Europe is preparing for a large-scale, free internal market and the revolutionary events in Eastern Europe are giving this process an additional, completely new dimension. This means top-flight companies have excellent opportunities for growth – opportunities from which you, too, can profit. SBC Euro-Stock Portfolio invests in blue-chip companies operating in the EC region, making a broad diversification of the portfolio possible, and at the same time reducing your investment risk. And compared to buying and selling individual shares, the transaction costs for such an EC investment are considerably lower.

If you want to invest in the European stars and benefit from withholding tax-free income, contact one of our branches in Switzerland or Luxembourg and ask for our issue prospectus.

First issue: 15 August – 24 August 1990.
Initial offering price: Ecu 150.–.
Payment date: 28 August 1990.

Swiss Bank Corporation
Schweizerischer Bankverein
The key Swiss bank

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

OPINION

Enforcing the Sanctions

A United Nations Job

The first sour note has sounded in George Bush's exemplary management of the Gulf crisis. He is faulted for unilaterally ordering naval interdiction of Iraqi ports without waiting for United Nations support. Although President Bush acted legally, the criticism is valid. He can best respond by working with the Security Council to create a joint UN command to enforce mandatory economic sanctions against Iraq.

The chief reason Mr. Bush has not gone that route is Pentagon skittishness about practical difficulties, like winning rapid agreement on rules of engagement for a multinational force. But the benefits so obviously outweigh the difficulties that a prompt course correction *is in order. Indeed,* Secretary of State James Baker is making that case, evidently with some success.

The United Nations has surprised even itself with the unanimity and vigor of its response to Iraq's lawless grab of Kuwait. The Security Council has voted tough mandatory sanctions and refused to countenance Baghdad's annexation of a tiny neighbor. Crucial to this consensus has been the support of the Soviet Union, which also favors a multinational force.

The president had ample legal grounds to move on his own. Kuwait's deposed rulers asked the United States to help enforce a UN embargo. As Mr. Bush noted on Tuesday, his response was consistent with the UN charter. But as a matter of policy, the better course would have been to strive for Security Council approval first. It is far from clear that moving so fast has won him advantages that outweigh the cost of bypassing the Security Council and its permanent members.

The political case for joint action is compelling. A multinational fleet in the Gulf, flying a UN flag, can blunt Saddam Hussein's most powerful propaganda weapon: anti-Americanism. It can offer a protective umbrella to Arab rulers now being assailed as foreign accomplices and Israeli stooges. And success in the Gulf would serve powerfully to deter future transgressions.

Indeed, the United States has now decided to support a Soviet suggestion for reactivating the United Nations' moribund Military Staff Committee. This was the instrument envisioned by the charter for carrying out military operations under the command of the Security Council's permanent members. Superpower rivalry neutralized this useful entity after the bitter Soviet experience in the Korean War. Taking advantage of a Soviet walkout, America won a UN mandate for the forces in Korea.

President Bush deserves credit for his energy and skill in mobilizing the collective global response to Iraq's aggression. And the U.S. buildup in Saudi Arabia has been swift and efficient. But it is the truly united United Nations that has emboldened Arab states to add their troops to a multinational army. Americans have every reason to press for a similar collective effort at sea.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Slower but Surer

A small dispute that needs to be resolved quickly has broken out not over the UN Security Council's embargo of Iraq but over the manner of enforcing it. The United States, Britain and some other governments that have sent ships to the Gulf invoke the article (51) of the UN charter that permits states to decide on their own how to apply force in aid of a member state under attack. Other countries, the Soviet Union and France among them, defer to another charter article (42) putting it to the Security Council to *determine how force is to be* applied. In legal terms there is sturdy support for the U.S. reading, but, as Joseph Sisco argues on this page today, for political considerations it needs to be reviewed.

Certainly the U.S. government is not remiss in wanting to make sure that the embargo is enforced effectively. President George Bush made this plain on Tuesday when he suggested that interdiction of Iraqi cargo might yet be extended from the Gulf and the Mediterranean to Jordan's Red Sea port of Aqaba. A gap between word and deed has been a distinguishing mark of the United Nations. A case can be made that expeditiously tightening economic pressure on Iraq is essential both to avoiding further military action and to ensuring that the initial, broad resistance to the Iraqi invasion does not fade into the United Nations' familiar dithering.

In this instance, nonetheless, there is reason for going through the Security Council to enforcement rather than having each nation act on its own. The basic embargo has already been voted, unanimously. Security Council enforcement may be slower, but it is almost certainly surer. It provides not just useful company and a lower profile for the United States but essential cover for foreign governments that may otherwise hesitate to stand up with Washington or to Baghdad. Merging the American intervention into a broader operation reflects the reality of the international scope of this crisis.

Mr. Bush allowed on Tuesday that a joint United Nations command or an international fleet under the UN flag — two devices that could be used in a blockade under Security Council auspices — might be acceptable to the United States, although they were not, he said, essential. He pronounced himself "somewhat open-minded." Fair enough. What is being proposed, after all, is unprecedented in postwar practice. It is well that the United States is part of the quest for answers to the difficult political and practical problems involved in making the idea work.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Meanwhile, the Budget

President George Bush is right to consider the federal budget — much too big and growing — to be a real threat. He is also right to be concerned that the events in the Gulf are distracting attention from the budget and diminishing chances of a rational agreement. But he is only about one-third right in blaming the deadlock on the Democrats in Congress.

You are watching an elaborate game in which the goal has less to do with money than with the audience's reactions. Both sides now acknowledge the need for higher taxes as well as some spending cuts — and that is real progress. But having acknowledged it, and being reconciled to the necessity of carrying at least some of the blame for it, each side is now maneuvering to push as much blame as possible onto the other. Is that surprising? Strategy on each side is cautious and defensive.

In his press conference on Tuesday, Mr. Bush sought to remind the country that the Democratic leadership has yet to come up with a coherent budget plan of its own. That is true. But the idea of a congressional budget is inevitably pretty dubious. A body of 535 independently elected people *will always have trouble coming forward* with the kind of specific commitments that Mr. Bush wants. Common practice, as it has developed in the past half-century, assumes that the budget process begins with a firm presidential proposal.

Mr. Bush invited the present embarrassment when he declined to offer a realistic budget last January, just as he declines to do it publicly now before the Democrats join him. For the good of the country, to manage and contain a corrosive quarrel, the Democrats ought to give him some help. They seem to have decided that they will. The question is how much. Mr. Bush is trying to push them a bit harder, but they are off on vacation. An answer is likely to be left, in the classic high-risk congressional style, to the middle of some night a couple of days after the absolute last deadline.

Speaking of deadlines, the commitment of American forces to Saudi Arabia does indeed change the odds for a budget solution. Earlier in the year it was common wisdom that both sides were *willing to* contemplate automatic cuts, even huge ones, inflicted by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act because the chief victim, the Defense Department, was in for big reductions anyway. But leaving military spending to the blind workings of an automatic formula suddenly seems like a much less *attractive idea to a lot of people. If there* are grounds for hope in this year's budget spectacle, it probably lies there.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

China Belongs in the System

The importance of a prosperous and stable China to Asian security cannot be overemphasized. Corresponding to this is China's expanding role in regional security, a term that encompasses both economic and political factors. If by opening up to the world in *the 1970s Beijing gave other countries a stake* in its own economic and political destiny, it also opened itself to general international economic and political trends, especially in the Asia-Pacific region. It has been apparent that, since the early 1970s, China has ceased to be at war with the international system and has become an important contributor to what former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger termed the "structure of peace." This has resulted, for example, in Beijing ceasing to support insurrectionary Communist movements in Southeast Asia. As this part of the world responds to the global changes under way, China should participate even more in regional affairs.

— Business Times (Singapore).

About Saddam Hussein

Saddam Hussein has presented a plan for ending all occupations in the Middle East and to bring about peace to this troubled area. Will all those who have a stake in averting war and massive destruction give a bit of time to discussing it?

— The Jordan Times (Amman).

[Saddam Hussein is a] liar who misled his people and betrayed the Arabs only to achieve his expansionist ambitions. History will attest to the fact that Saddam bit the hand that tried to feed him.

— Al-Yawm (Dammam, Saudi Arabia).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, *Chairman 1958-1982*
KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen
LEE W. HUEBNER, *Publisher*
JOHN VINOCUR, *Executive Editor* • WALTER WELLS, *News Editor* • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, *Deputy Editors* • CARL GEWIRTZ, *Associate Editor* • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, *Editor of the Editorial Pages* • REGINALD DALE, *Economic and Financial Editor*
RENÉ BONDY, *Deputy Publisher* • RICHARD H. MORGAN, *Associate Publisher* • FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, *Associate Director* • JUANITA I. CASPARI, *Advertising Sales Director* • ROBERT FARRÉ, *Circulation Director, Europe* • KOURDT HOWELL, *Director, Information Systems*
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.
Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx: RS36928 Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Kranzpühl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 8610616. Telex: 61170 Mng. Dir. U.K., Garry Thorne, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009 Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lesterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726755. Tlx: 416721 Pres. U.S.: Michael Covey, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex: 427175 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1990, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

An Opportunity for Arabs to Join the Real World

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The Arab countries that have chosen to stand with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait against Iraq have cast off the chains of a meaningless myth that has held them in thrall for decades. The confrontation with Iraq is not the end of Arab unity. It is the beginning of a meaningful Arab identity in world affairs. By declaring that *they will go to war with Saddam Hussein if necessary* — as it may well be — Egypt, Morocco and the others have changed history.

The action of these Arab states can be in its own way as dramatic and consequential as Eastern Europe's breakout from the Soviet empire last year. Their decision also represents an attempt to escape a dying regional order as the world moves beyond the Cold War.

In the name of an Arab unity that existed only on the most superficial level, the modern Arab states have refused until now to recognize, and cut out, the moral cancer that has spread across their collective entity. They have refused to confront the evil that Saddam Hussein, Moammar Gadhafi and a few other Arab dictators have supported and come to embody. Arab unity has meant a descent to the lowest common denominator for all Arabs.

The rape of Kuwait showed that the malignancy now threatens the entire Arab family. Saddam Hussein has forced his fellow Arab rulers to choose whether they will continue to mouth slogans or will act to protect themselves from a rabid creature loose in their midst. Those who resist him show that Saddam Hussein does not represent Arab values or Arab nationalism, that elusive concept being falsely invoked by some to condone the invasion of Kuwait.

Americans and Europeans have understandably focused on the importance of Middle Eastern oil fields to their economies. But the historical sweep of the conflict that Saddam Hussein has ignited is also vitally important. If the other Arab states, backed by the United States, do stop him they will have begun to define a new, more hopeful nationalism in the Third World in the post-postwar era.

To accept Saddam Hussein as a legitimate figure of Arab nationalism is to misunderstand both him and the nature of nationalism. Whatever support he stirs is based on frustration and hatred, on the politics of payback rather than of nationalism. His support is rooted in a fantasy of an otherwise idyllic Arab world despoiled by Western invaders who must be driven out and punished.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and their allies have finally chosen to put this fantasy aside. George Bush has sent the 82d Airborne to the Arabian Peninsula as much to encourage this political development as to protect real estate. Americans need to understand and support the political component of this mission.

Saddam Hussein, caught in the middle of a *rape that he hoped would be quietly accepted,* cries out that his crime is an act of Arab nationalism. Dispossessed Palestinians and Yemenis long exploited by the "oil emirs" respond with mindless enthusiasm to the destruction of the existing order by violence from any quarter. More surprising are Western commentators who accept Saddam Hussein's ex post facto pretense to be waging a nationalist uprising.

His political "strength" is built on a thirst for revenge among Arabs who blame the West for their vast problems and want payback. It is a "strength" that can create nothing. It can only destroy. Or be destroyed. That is the choice that King Fahd, President Mubarak and the others finally understood they confront.

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have long had reason to blame the United States and its European allies for many of their problems. The Cold War distorted American policies and aligned Washington against Third World nationalism in *case after case. The need to expel first* colonialist and then American influence and control became the driving force of nationalism for most in the Third World and many in the West.

The mythical force of Arab unity was fashioned out of the frustration Arabs felt over the post-World War I carve-up of the region by Britain and France and the post-World War II creation of Israel in Arab-inhabited Palestine. The need to pretend that others were entirely responsible for their misfortune caused the Arabs to embrace a unity based on silence and on acquiescence to evil in their own ranks.

Saddam Hussein and his few Arab supporters say the Arabs must continue on this dead end. Those who oppose him show, at last, that there is another road. Those Arab states have acted out of immediate needs of survival. But they will also have thought about the tantalizing prospect that the Bush administration may successfully resolve the greatest challenge to stability in the Middle East since 1973 without having relied on Israel.

Freed from the Cold War, the United States can also make a valuable contribution to a genuine Arab reawakening. The diplomatic skills George Bush has demonstrated in marshaling support at the United Nations and the muscle the 82d Airborne brings to bear in the desert protect something that is more nebulous than oil wells but just as important.

The Washington Post.

Bush Should Further Internationalize the Conflict

By Joseph J. Sisco

WASHINGTON — President George Bush has begun naval interdiction in the Gulf area in response to Kuwait's request under Article 51 of the United Nations charter, which provides for individual or collective self-defense against aggression. While this move is legal, from a long-range strategic view it would be wise for the president to move as expeditiously as possible to transfer naval interdiction or quarantine into the Chapter 7 enforcement framework of the charter and further internationalize the conflict.

A number of America's allies expressed this view in private discussions around the Security Council on Monday. There are cogent reasons for such an early move, if it is politically feasible. This is more than a matter of legal niceties. In the best of circumstances, even if Saddam Hussein backs off at some point it will be essential for there to be a long-term naval presence in the Gulf to ensure access to oil. It would be far better if a number of UN members, including the United States and the U.S.S.R., could share the extended burden.

Such an approach would have the added advantage of diffusing the dominant visibility of the United States, insulating America against charges of unilateralism and weakening Saddam Hussein's strategy of shifting the focus from naked aggression against a brother Arab state to a U.S.-Iraqi struggle.

It would help ease Arab sensitivities. It would help lay the groundwork for an international diplomatic effort, which is likely at some point, as the economic stranglehold on Iraq begins to have a telling effect. Above all, this can be done without weakening the strategic position of the United States in the Gulf. It will remain first among equals in naval and economic power and political influence.

The president has orchestrated very well a number of different facets of policy. In many respects what has been achieved thus far at the United Nations under his leadership may well prove to be of fundamental and lasting importance in shaping the world organization's role in the post-Cold War era.

The Security Council's sanctions against Iraq are more far-reaching than previous ones voted by the United Nations. In June 1950, the Security Council's action was largely an after-the-fact legalization of the U.S. military action against North Korean aggression and not explicitly based on the mandatory enforcement articles of the charter. The sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in 1968 were more limited, as are the legally binding measures voted by the council against South Africa in 1978. Moreover, of critical importance, the sanctions voted in this crisis are comprehensive at the outset and allow for less circumvention than incremental approaches of the past.

The fundamental assumption of the UN charter is that the permanent members of the Security Council would, in the words of Article 1, "act together to take collective measures for the prevention and removal of the threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression." This was particularly to be the case when aggression was committed by a smaller power.

Forty years of U.S.-Soviet Cold War brought "collective security" into disuse rhetorically and in reality. The term "peacekeeping," which is not in the charter, came into being largely in the days of the late Dag Hammarskjold, as the only, more limited, alternative available.

Given the parallelism of interests of the major powers in the current crisis with Iraq, it ought to be feasible to move ahead to a mandatory naval quarantine. The U.S.S.R. is ready to participate, provided such collective naval action is sanctioned by the United Nations. This would be based on Article 42 of the charter, which says that if the economic sanctions undertaken (largely under Article 41) are deemed inadequate, the council can undertake to use air, sea or land forces.

There are some touchy issues of command and coordination, because this would break new ground. It is not just a question of who is in charge. It is a question also of how to ensure that different elements communicate properly. This is difficult but manageable.

There should be no serious worries, however, about putting U.S. forces under a foreign flag or that of the United Nations. The Military Staff Committee, made up of the five permanent members of the council, which has met regularly at the United Nations on a perfunctory basis since 1945, could be limited to information exchange and reporting. Other participating Security Council permanent members would be no less sensitive than the United States about ensuring that each of the units would operate under its own flag.

When President Bush was ambassador to the United Nations, he was an exceptional consensus-maker. He has put to good use that practical experience by spearheading the worldwide political, economic and soon-to-be military envelopment of Saddam Hussein. We are seeing a new kind of U.S. leadership — based on the reality of a multipolar, interdependent world in which the United States is no longer the overriding dominant power of the early post-World War II days in a position to impose solutions unilaterally. The president has a fresh opportunity in taking the next step at the United Nations.

The writer was U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs from 1974 to 1976. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Keep Trimming the Pentagon Budget

By Jennone Walker

WASHINGTON — The one bright spot the Bush administration sees in Iraq's invasion of Kuwait is a chance to beat back calls for deep military cuts. But the things the president wants to spend most of the military money on — new strategic nuclear weapons, tank divisions in Germany — have nothing to do with the defense of Saudi Arabia or any other military contingency America is likely to face.

The Gulf crisis provides yet another reason why Americans should rethink their security needs. In strictly military terms, for instance, better aircraft to support ground troops would be a lot more useful — as well as cheaper — than B-2 bombers that are designed for all-out nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

As the logistical nightmares surrounding the Gulf deployment have *so painfully demonstrated,* America needs fast troop transport ships far more than Trident submarines with strategic nuclear weapons.

Most important, it needs to broaden its definition of security beyond military power. Europe is the best example. The chief threat to its peace lies in ethnic and nationalist tensions within Eastern Europe that are certain to worsen as each of the new democracies undertakes painful economic reforms. Violence there might even make Moscow think again about its security interests in the countries on its periphery.

U.S. soldiers can do nothing about such problems, but American talent and money can. Debt relief, credit guarantees and investment in communications, transportation, the environment and technical training in Eastern Europe would do more for American security than building the MX or Midgetman missile.

Wresting narrow advantage from the Soviets in arms control negotiations matters far less than changing how Moscow thinks about security. Whether the Kremlin modernizes its SS-18 ICBMs is not very important; an attack with the current version would be devastating enough. What *matters is whether Mikhail Gorbachev* succeeds in making a massive transfer of resources from the military to the civilian economy, with all that would mean for lowering the military's influence in every aspect of Soviet society.

But Mr. Gorbachev may have made all the unilateral concessions he can. Canceling the next generation of U.S. strategic modernization programs could make a critical difference to the internal debate in Moscow. Americans thus have an extraordinary opportunity to save hundreds of billions of dollars in the defense budget while increasing their security.

The Gulf crisis sharpen American thinking about military needs. Fast sea transportation, engineering units, hand-held anti-tank guns and lightweight protective gear for chemical warfare — none of these make the military heart beat faster. But they enhance security far more than 50-megaton nuclear bombs.

A new military doctrine should emphasize mobility and maneuver. America should stop designing forces for Europe and hoping they can meet other needs. It should design forces for Third World battles, relying on reserves for Europe.

Preparing a trimmed down military for one Iraq and a couple of *Panamas is a more sensible guideline* for active forces than preparing for war with the Soviet Union. Americans should not be panicked into believing that, because this is still a dangerous world (and it is), they should go on doing security business as usual, at close to the same cost.

The writer, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

America Is Doubly A Hostage

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — For the first time in this century, the United States has committed troops and other resources for an economic objective: the assurance of vital oil supplies from Saudi Arabia. Some observers fret that this goal is somehow sordid, not compatible with the high principles that President George Bush said motivated the action.

It is true that Saudi Arabia is not a democracy teetering on the brink but an elitist monarchy exercising feudal powers. And America has looked the other way at times, when it could have defended human rights against aggressors as ugly as Saddam Hussein.

That represents a flaw in the national character. It will be hard to live down the shame of the Reagan administration's willingness to tolerate Saddam Hussein's gassing of Iranians and Kurds. Until recently, the Bush administration was still trying to curry favor with the Iraqi with agricultural subsidies and other bribes, ignoring his anti-democratic behavior.

But failure to take a stand after Saddam Hussein gobbled up Kuwait would compound those terrible mistakes — and be a form of national suicide. There is nothing evil about protecting the oil supply. Unchallenged, Iraq would control the Gulf, therefore half of the world's oil reserves. It also would have a clear shot at exterminating Israel, the one democratic country in the Middle East.

As high-level government officials try to sift through the multiple consequences of a probable long-term confrontation with Saddam Hussein, one *fact stands out: The United States is a* hostage to twin imports — oil, and capital to finance the budget deficit. Until it comes to grips with both dependencies, it will be at risk in both geopolitical and economic terms. At best, it is on the brink of a mild recession. At worst, it faces a period of deep economic pain accompanied by great instability of markets.

That means that America must develop what it has resisted for the past 20 years — an intelligent energy policy designed to cope with excessive dependence on Gulf oil.

It must also get control over the budget deficit, which in the wake of Iraq's aggression threatens to balloon to $300 billion in fiscal 1991, counting the real costs of the S&L bailout. The bigger deficit stems from reduced savings on the defense side of the budget: The peace dividend has gone to war. And recession means greater outlays for unemployment compensation, while taxable income diminishes.

Administration intelligence officials last week were told by outside experts that a new "energy summit" needs to be convened to consider a whole range of actions covering conservation of and substitution for oil.

There is no excuse, for example, for lower mileage standards for cars. After oil prices drifted down in the late '80s, Detroit's passion for profit-packed gas-guzzlers led to erosion of strict minimum-mileage requirements. The result is that Japan once again will likely take advantage of more flexible manufacturing processes to concentrate on gas-economical vehicles.

Outside experts differed widely on whether the embargo against Iraq would fail as earlier efforts did.

Those who fear that it will not put a serious strain on Saddam Hussein point out that as food shortages develop he will make sure that the Kuwaitis and Kurds suffer the most, and use their plight to try to generate sympathy. The tactic could help weaken the resolve of embargo participants.

Those who feel there is a chance that the economic noose will work cite reports that the Iraqi dictator may not have been prepared for the global reaction. He left some of Iraq's foreign exchange resources abroad. He almost certainly did not expect the immediate embargo by the Soviet Union and China on arms shipments.

One knotty problem on the energy front is whether to offset the loss of Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil by drawing down, at once, some of the 600 million barrels prudently accumulated over the years in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Bush administration officials have not made the move to tap the SPR, fearing a backlash from domestic oil producers who might regard it as a way of manipulating prices.

Senator Bill Bradley, who pressured the Department of Energy to fill the SPR as quickly as possible, suggests that tapping the reserve for 2 million barrels a day would help check oil industry profiteers. They shamelessly pushed retail prices higher, citing higher "replacement costs." Strangely, "replacement costs" never seem to work when oil prices are tumbling.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Dry and Sober

PARIS — The London temperance people have a new plan for preventing drunkenness. This is to cover the sidewalks with a light glass and iron arcade to protect pedestrians from rain. At first sight it is not very evident why an arcade designed to keep water from the exterior of people should also keep spirituous beverages from their interior, but the advocates of the arcade inform us that the real cause of intemperance in London is the rain which drives people for shelter into barrooms where they drink either as payment for shelter or to counteract the injurious effect of wet clothing.

1915: German Scandal

NEW YORK — A German scandal is monopolizing attention this morning [Aug. 15]. The New York "World" begins the publication of a series of letters which will lay bare the system of German intrigue. The most important among these will divulge Germany's scheme to control the American press, to establish a news service to safeguard German interests, to enrol American citizens, and publish books for sowing discord among the American people to Germany's advantage.

1940: Mobilization Bill

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives this afternoon [Aug. 15] passed an Administration bill to give President Roosevelt authority to mobilize 360,000 National Guardsmen and Army reservists for a year of intensive training and to send them out of the United States to defend the Western Hemisphere and American territories. Thus President Roosevelt has won the first round in his campaign to obtain unprecedented peace-time authority to mobilize the man-power of the nation to help carry out the national defense program for more warplanes, more warships, more tanks, guns and other material.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

OPINION

'Miss Saigon' Falls Foul Of Illiberal Liberalism

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — No matter how low your expectations for contemporary liberalism start, or how fast and far you lower them, there is no keeping up with the degradation of that dogma, as in the scandal of "Miss Saigon." The infrequency and inadequacy of liberal thinking is now threatening to take a new toll, by darkening the Broadway theater in which "Miss Saigon" was to open next March.

That musical has thrilled audiences in London. But in an act of real moral heroism, the producer has announced cancellation of the Broadway run rather than tolerate the liberal racism of an American union, Actors' Equity, which wants to dictate the racial composition of the cast — in one crucial particular.

"Miss Saigon" is set in Saigon in the waning hours of the Vietnam War. The

The poison of "progressive" racism is seeping through America's system.

lead part portrays a pimp of Eurasian parents, French and Vietnamese. Last week the exquisitely misnamed Actors' Equity voted to deny Jonathan Pryce, who played the lead in London, the right to play it in New York.

The problem with Mr. Pryce is that he is not Asian. Of course, neither is the character he plays. But the tender conscience of Actors' Equity will not let it "appear to condone the casting of a Caucasian" in the role of someone half Caucasian and half Asian. This denial of artistic freedom means that Mr. Pryce will be denied the sort of visa that enables a visitor to work temporarily in the United States.

Remember when liberalism had something to do with liberty? When liberals were strong for freedom to travel and against denials of visas?

If the union sticks to what it calls its "moral position," the cost will include: a record $25 million advance ticket sale, 50 acting jobs (34 of them minority members, mainly Asians — isn't liberal compassion lovely?), 129 jobs for musicians, stagehands and others, and a payroll of $200,000 a week. Some union.

The union's weaselly position is the usual one of liberals running a racial spoils system. It says color-blind hiring is the correct principle, but in today's climate of racism etc., and given the legacy of racism etc., we cannot adhere to the correct principle until tomorrow. And tomorrow is always a day away.

With the pathetic earnestness of the ideologically blinkered, the union justifies its decision by citing a clause in the production contract affirming a "policy of nondiscrimination." Such demented thinking results when language is reduced to applesauce. That has been done by dressing up reverse discrimination as "affirmative action."

The poison of "progressive" racism is seeping through America's system. People like the leaders of Actors' Equity, tutored into inanity by liberal jurisprudence, are too confused to have even an uneasy conscience when they say they are too gosh-darned moral to "give away" Mr. Pryce's role to Mr. Pryce.

He is understandably impatient with that way of talking about the role he created, artistically. Frank Rich, the New York Times theater critic, says Mr. Pryce's "brilliant" performance "is as essential to 'Miss Saigon' as Joel Gray's was to 'Cabaret'."

But the union is nothing if not armed with the buzzwords of today's righteousness. It says that if Mr. Pryce were given permission to play the role, "the Asian community" would consider it a "racial slur." You see, race-based decisions are acts of superior sensitivity.

Remember Yul Brynner playing the King of Siam in "The King and I"? Laurence Olivier playing Othello? Actors' Equity is now too moral to tolerate such casting.

Morgan Freeman, the black actor who starred in the films "Glory" and "Driving Miss Daisy," recently played Petruchio in "The Taming of the Shrew." Denzell Washington, another black star of "Glory," is now playing the title role in "Richard III."

Actors' Equity has attacked the cardinal principle of theatrical ethics, the categorical obligation to present the best possible performance. It also has shown itself oblivious to the magic of the theater, where actors, by their language and presence, entice the audience's imagination up from all considerations extraneous to the text and stagecraft. This is the supreme artistic as well as moral importance of "non-traditional casting" that casts a gifted black man as an English king.

Remember this name: Cameron Mackintosh. He is the British producer who, by standing up for artistic freedom and against today's trendy racism, told some American liberals that he will not be party to their traducing of this American (and, long ago, liberal) principle: It is wicked to allocate opportunity on the basis of race.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Steinbeck on Critics: Writers Don't Need Further Humbling

By Herbert Sturz

NEW YORK — In 1953, as a student at Columbia University, I wrote a paper on the "Grapes of Wrath" for an American literature course. Although I knew John Steinbeck only through his novels and stories, I mailed my critique to him. To my surprise and delight I received a letter from him by return post. It was handwritten (so was the 200,000-word "Grapes of Wrath" manuscript),

But, do you know, you never get over the ability to have your feelings hurt by deliberately cruel and destructive attacks.

came unedited and contains some relaxed grammar and punctuation.

I had expressed in my paper an appreciation of the inner chapters. They alternate with the narrative and set the context for the Joad family's journey. I was moved by the poetry, the toughness and the integrating beauty of these inner chapters, not least by the metaphor of the land turtle with "fierce, humorous eyes" and "horny beak ... dragging his high-domed shell across the grass."

A number of critics harshly attacked the inner chapters, and obviously some of their darts hurt Mr. Steinbeck. I have donated the letter, which follows, to Long Island University.

Dear Mr. Sturz:

I have your letter and critique for which I thank you. It is a patient and an honest job.

I think it would be unnatural if I were not pleased. So many literary conventions have grown up in the last fifty years. The process of acceptance-rejection is not unlike the lone dance of the fiddler crab. A man writes a book — why? — Because he wants to. His impulse is probably the same one that makes him sing or try to go to bed with all beautiful ladies. Its a kind of outpouring. And there's his book — somehow naked and cold standing up while the well clothed mock at it. Usually they are angry with it before they start. Now the purpose of a book I suppose is to amuse, interest, instruct but its warmer purpose is just to associate with the reader. You use symbols he can understand so that the two of you can be together. The circle is not closed until the trinity is present — the writer, the book, and the reader. And this works with everyone but critics (all under graduates are critics). Critics dare you to be "great." But this is all after the fact. You didn't want to be great. You just wanted to write a book and have people read it. I have had some very strange criticism.

Let's take the inner chapters of the Grapes of Wrath. They have been pommelled. You are the first critical person who seems to have suspected that they had a purpose. The reader in general accepted them for what they were. A writer who spends that much time on a book usually knows what he is doing and why. Critics refuse to believe this.

You say the inner chapters were counterpoint and so they were — that they were pace changers and they were that too but the basic purpose was to hit the reader below the belt. With the rhythms and symbols of poetry one can get into a reader — open him up and while he is open introduce — things on a intellectual level which he would not or could not receive unless he were opened up. It is a psychological trick if you wish but all techniques of writing are psychological tricks. Perspective in painting is a trick, word sounds are tricks, even arrangement and form are tricks. And a trick is only good if it is effective. The writer never knows whether his trick is going to work until he has a reader. Since the Grapes of Wrath seems to have had an impact on a large number of readers I must believe that the tricks worked. My last book East of Eden makes use of a whole series of different tricks. As usual the critics have rejected but the readers seem to be absorbing.

It has become a convention, probably a good one — never to answer or explain. Poor old Leo Tolstoy used to spend all his time answering critics — when his answers were inherent in his work.

The cultist seem to have to have a curious view of writing. They see a writer fumbling up the steps of immortality. There is a very curious ego maniac attitude. Most good writers I know have no time for immortality. The concentration required to write the book at all, knocks such considerations out. Besides the pure horror of the job — the fantastic problems of language and form and content make the writer humble. No one has to make him humble. And there is a further thing which I think has never been mentioned about criticism. The process of writing a book is the process of outgrowing it. Disciplinary criticism comes too late. You aren't going to write that one again anyway. When you start another — the horizons have receded and you are just as cold and frightened as you were with the first one.

Another thing has not been said about critics — they are professionals interested in their own careers. The book they criticize is the material for their own successes or failures and it is of secondary importance to them. I know critics who, thinking up a wise crack — wait happily for a book to come along to apply it to. This is creativeness — not criticism.

I don't think I am ill tempered about adverse criticism. It does seem kind of meaningless. But, do you know, you never get over the ability to have your feelings hurt by deliberately cruel and destructive attacks. Even if you know why the attack was made, it still hurts.

I have run on at this length, I suppose, because I liked getting your letter and the piece about G.O.W. Thank you for sending it.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mexican Democracy Exists

I read with concern "Mexico Must Be Granted Freedom Before Finance" *(Opinion, July 31)* by Christopher Whalen. I would like to offer the following comments about some of the many absurd statements that Mr. Whalen makes.

If no "honest elections" have been held in Mexico, how is it that 237 members of the 500-seat Chamber of Deputies belong to opposition parties? In the last 18 months there have been local elections in 22 states. One of the two governorships up for election went to an opposition party (National Action Party, or PAN, in Baja California), as well as 141 out of 480 state representatives elected in 19 states.

The overall indebtedness of Mexico, far from growing, has been cut by roughly $20 million since the February debt-reduction agreement.

If President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has so little support, how did he end up with more than a 70 percent approval rating in a Los Angeles Times-commissioned poll?

Mr. Whalen chooses not to mention President Salinas's actions to strengthen Mexico's human rights defense policy, including the creation of a National Commission for Human rights.

How could the president have "pushed through electoral 'reform' legislation" that Mr. Whalen believes is not democratic with the support of five out of six Mexican political parties in the Chamber of Deputies and by a vote of 369 to 65?

The electoral law approved on July 15 allows for coalitions to participate and ensures clear electoral results.

We reject Mr. Whalen's outdated imperial tone, put forth with phrases like "Washington tolerates one-party rule" or asking for "international supervision of elections." Apparently the word "sovereignty" is not in his dictionary.

JAVIER TREVINO,
Minister for Press and Public Affairs.
Embassy of Mexico.
Washington.

By Force of Foreign Arms

Iraq's invasion of Kuwait is totally reprehensible. Yet how can the Western powers complain of it after furnishing many of the arms that made it possible?

STEPHEN V. N. POWELSON.
Les Loges-en-Josas, France.

The integrity and financial stability of all nations is at stake. Let them respond to Saddam Hussein's challenge by melding their economic and military might under the flag of the United Nations to frustrate his ambitions and restore the status quo ante.

HOWARD S. BOROS.
Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

Addressing 'Comfortable People in Tight Houses'

By Richard Reeves

NEW YORK — "The Grapes of Wrath," like the Joads, endures. John Steinbeck's 1939 story of an American family's pilgrimage from the dust bowl of Oklahoma to the green fields of California won the Tony Award a few months back as the best new play on Broadway.

The Chicago theater company Steppenwolf brought new life to the classic story of American inequity by going back to the old words. This was a remake of the book, not of the Henry Fonda movie. The actors spoke the words as Mr. Steinbeck wrote them, and you believed that these people were hungry and angry and beaten.

We happened to see the play on a hot night. People who paid $50 a ticket poured out onto West 48th Street. A line of young black men, who knew we would be delivered to them, waited facing the theater. One of them turned on a boom box and the line began a break dance. They were good, particularly the last one, who was able to spin on his head like a top — wearing a bicycle helmet.

Two of them got behind the crowd, asking for cash, large plastic buckets in hand. I would guess they got close to $200. The money came in two waves, the first like applause as the show ended, the second after one of the bucket-men said, "Keep in mind, folks, we could be doing something worse." There was menace in the words, but not in the tone. The second-thought givers, I think, were motivated by guilt, not fear. These kids, like the Joads, wanted to work. They sure picked the right theater to tap American guilt.

After the play ended there was a lone beggar outside thrusting a dirty Styrofoam cup in the general direction of people leaving the theater. No one even looked at him. This guy was finished, the end of the line and of the cycle John Steinbeck saw in the reaction of Californians to the coming of the homeless, the Joads and the rest of the "Okies":

"The comfortable people in tight houses felt pity at first, and then distaste, and finally hatred for the migrant

MEANWHILE

people ... The sheriffs swore in new deputies and ordered new rifles."

The play, unlike other adaptations of "The Grapes of Wrath," used the final scene exactly as Mr. Steinbeck wrote it. Ma Joad and her daughter Rose of Sharon come upon a boy sitting by a starving man in a barn. The man, the father, had given all his food to the son. Rose of Sharon was weak, too, having just delivered a stillborn baby. Then:

"She hoisted her tired body up and drew the comfort about her. She moved slowly to the corner and and stood looking down at the wasted face, into the wide, frightened eyes. Then slowly she laid down beside him. He shook his head slowly from side to side. Rose of Sharon loosened one side of the blanket and bared her breast. "You got to," she said.

As we walked out I said to one of our sons, who is 23 and grew up in California with the descendants of the Joads: "What do you think Rose of Sharon's grandchildren would do in that situation?"

"Call the cops!" he said.

The police who came now would be professionals, far better men (and women) than the bully-boys who took orders from the big growers in the California valleys. It is no longer the job of police to intimidate or beat migrants into accepting whatever wages and conditions the growers feel like giving in return for picking grapes and peaches and cotton. That's the good part, where the police do what they can and then call for an ambulance.

Fifty years ago, John Steinbeck wrote that as hunger and disease came together to the migrant camps "frantic men pounded on the doors of the doctors; and the doctors were busy. And sad men left word at the country stores for the coroner to send a car. The coroners were not too busy. The coroners' wagons backed up through the mud and took out the dead."

Today the doctors with their answering services are still too busy. The ambulance would have a hard time finding a hospital willing to take a starving man without address or a health insurance card.

America works for most of the people most of the time. The Okies, most of them, not only survived, they became prosperous. Some even got rich. Their luck changed when war came in 1941, only two years after Mr. Steinbeck's book shocked the nation. They were needed in the factories of the West Coast's aircraft companies, making bombers and fighters to make the world safe for both democracy and capitalism.

"The Grapes of Wrath," though, was not about Okies, which is why it is still vital. The story of the Joads is the story of losers in a nation of winners. America works, but Americans have never figured out how to have winners without losers. We do not believe that there but for the grace of God go I. If Americans fall and can't get up, we still believe it must be their own fault — and it might be contagious.

Universal Press Syndicate.

GENERAL NEWS

AIDS Study Finds Cancer Risk

Long-Term Use of the Drug AZT Is Linked to Lymphoma

By Susan Okie
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Nearly half of the people with AIDS who take the drug AZT for three years can be expected to develop an aggressive cancer called non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, according to a new study.

Of a sample of people who have been on AZT for just two years, 14 percent have come down with lymphoma, according to the study by the National Cancer Institute.

Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is a tumor that was known to develop frequently in people with weakened immune systems. It was recognized as a complication of acquired immune deficiency syndrome before AZT became widely used to treat the disease, but AIDS experts say it has become much more common recently.

The report on the study, published in the Wednesday issue of the Annals of Internal Medicine, said such tumors "may well become a limiting factor in the survival of patients with HIV infection" as new weapons are developed to keep the virus in check.

There is no direct evidence to date that AZT causes lymphoma. Rather, researchers said, AZT is probably contributing to the cancer's increasing frequency by allowing more AIDS patients to live longer with weakened immune systems, so that there is more time for the tumors to appear. But, they cautioned, further study could show that AZT promotes the cancer's development.

In the study, researchers tracked 55 patients with AIDS or a related disorder called AIDS-related complex who were among the first long-term recipients of AZT. Eight patients, or 14.5 percent, developed non-Hodgkin's lymphomas after being treated with the drug for an average of 24 months.

Of the other patients, 29 died of other AIDS-related causes, 15 were alive and had not developed lymphomas, and three could not be found.

Extrapolating from their findings, the researchers calculated that for AIDS patients who survive for three years after starting to take AZT, the probability of developing non-Hodgkin's lymphoma was about 46 percent.

AZT, also called zidovudine and sold under the brand name Retrovir, is the only drug approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to treat people infected with human immunodeficiency virus, which causes AIDS. Because it interferes with a cell's ability to make DNA, the chemical of which genes are made, researchers have long cautioned that long-term use might predispose patients to develop cancer.

Promising Therapy Exposes Blood to Ultraviolet Light

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A new AIDS therapy that involves taking a drug, withdrawing some of the patient's blood, exposing it to ultraviolet light and then reinfusing it has shown promising preliminary results in a study of five patients, researchers say.

In a report published Wednesday in the Annals of Internal Medicine, the researchers said the treatment appeared to stimulate the immune system in ways that are not clear.

The researchers and editors of the journal stressed that the study was preliminary, involved a small number of patients and was not scientifically controlled. They said further research was needed.

The therapy, called photopheresis, was tested on five patients with AIDS-related complex, a precursor to AIDS that produces swollen lymph nodes, night sweats and other symptoms.

In all five, the monthly therapy shrunk swollen lymph nodes, stimulated the immune system and stopped fever and night sweats.

The study was conducted by researchers from Morristown Memorial Hospital in New Jersey and the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York.

One patient who had difficulty climbing a flight of stairs before starting the treatment can now jog and lift weights, the study's authors said in an interview. The authors, Dr. Emil Basaccia and Dr. Albert S. Klainer, said the man and two others had returned to college or full-time work.

The study was begun in 1988 to determine the safety of the treatment, which was adapted from treatments for psoriasis and a rare form of cancer.

In each treatment session, the patients took a compound derived from a weed native to the banks of the Nile.

Two hours later, a pint of blood was removed from the body and spun in a machine to separate red blood cells from the white cells of the immune system. The red cells were returned to the body.

The white cells were exposed to ultraviolet light to activate the drug. The white cells were then re-infused into the patient.

The researchers said there was no way to determine whether the treatment would improve chances of survival or alter the course of AIDS.

Santiago Lloquan/The Associated Press

WAITING FOR WATER — Residents of a poor town near Lima lining up for drinking water with buckets, basins and other containers. Peru is suffering from its worst drought this century.

A Wary El Salvador Bars Free Hospital

By Lindsey Gruson
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — When their television screens showed this city engulfed in house-to-house combat that wounded thousands of civilians during a rebel offensive in November, the people of Webster, Massachusetts, decided to donate all the equipment needed for a 50-bed hospital.

The $1 million in equipment — from bedpans to operating lights — arrived on Jan. 18 and was put into storage at the port of Acajutla while relief and church workers began working to clear it through customs.

But seven months later the equipment, known as a packaged disaster hospital, remains locked in a shipping container, ensnared by the politics that control almost every decision in this war-torn country.

Although the equipment is desperately needed, suspicions that it will somehow wind up helping the rebels have stymied efforts by U.S. members of Congress, church officials, health workers and others to have it released.

The situation illustrates how decades of class-driven conflict has led opponents to regard charitable acts as political moves favoring one side or the other.

The hospital episode has also involved the U.S. Embassy.

Jody Williams, associate director of Medical Aid for El Salvador, the nonprofit U.S. relief group that arranged for the donation and shipment of the equipment, said American officials inspected it at Acajutla and labeled it suspicious, saying it could be used for "bullet repair."

"I think the embassy sees us as a facade," said Ms. Williams, who has worked in El Salvador for nearly a decade. "I feel the embassy has given me the runaround, and I don't feel it is helping."

In the past, she said, many U.S. diplomats were extremely helpful in aiding the relief group's work with wounded Salvadoran children.

Embassy officials dismissed her assertions. They said that it often took months for diplomats' personal belongings to clear customs and that Ambassador William Walker had helped arrange the release of a container of donated food and medicine that arrived along with the hospital gear.

"At no time was anyone from the embassy authorized or instructed to interfere with the entry of this shipment," the embassy said in a statement.

"We all face suspicion," Ms. Williams said. "Any international organization, any church group that works in the countryside, that works with the poorest of the poor, is automatically suspect. We're not an unusual case. I see it as indicative of the way all humanitarian organizations are treated here."

She dismissed assertions that the group, which has a $600,000-a-year budget, is a leftist front.

But officials here have declined to approve the hospital's release.

Customs had said it was awaiting permission from the minister of planning. When the planning ministry gave its permission, customs policemen prevented workers from unpacking the container. They said there was an order from the army prohibiting the release of the hospital, but the army said it was up to the planning minister to free the hospital.

Arizona to Execute German

Reuters

FLORENCE, Arizona — Michael Apelt, 27, of Düsseldorf, West Germany, has been sentenced to death for fatally slashing the throat of his wife, Cindy, to collect $400,000 in insurance.

Barry to Seek Seat on D.C. City Council

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr., ending speculation about his political future, has announced that he will stick by his earlier decision not to run for a fourth term as mayor and instead will seek a seat on the District of Columbia City Council.

"I have a lot to offer this city," the mayor said Tuesday in a statement that cleared the way for a new political era here. Rejecting advice that he abandon politics to concentrate on his addiction recovery, he said he would be an independent candidate this fall for an at-large seat.

The mayor's race can now take on firm shape after being eclipsed for most of the summer by Mr. Barry's drug and perjury trial, and by nagging doubts that the mayor might renege on his pledge not to seek re-election so he and the city could "heal."

The city's voters, civic organizations and business groups now will be able to concentrate on which of the six candidates in the race will replace Mr. Barry. The winner will inherit the task of running a city whose image is badly tarnished, whose citizens are struggling with crime, poverty and racial polarization.

Taylor's Forces Escort Convoy of Foreigners From Monrovia

The Associated Press

CONGO TOWN, Liberia — Foreigners sheltering at the West German, Moroccan and Egyptian embassies were escorted from the battle front of Monrovia by rebel troops on Wednesday, but the rebels refused to let Guineans evacuate their embassy.

The rebels of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front accuse Guinea of supporting Liberia's president, Samuel K. Doe, with troops.

Mr. Taylor's forces escorted 11 Germans, two Moroccan diplomats, Egypt's ambassador, four Lebanese and 24 Liberians in an 18-vehicle convoy headed for Ivory Coast, Juergen Gehl, the West German ambassador, told reporters as he departed.

About 60 Guineans, including the ambassador, were not allowed to join the convoy, Mr. Gehl said.

They made their way back to the building rather than risk passing numerous rebel check points blocking the route to the border.

Mr. Taylor's forces attacked the embassies of Guinea and Nigeria last week, forcing more than 8,000 people into streets where the rebels are battling Mr. Doe's troops. Mr. Taylor also has accused Nigeria of supporting Mr. Doe.

In the capital of Monrovia, meanwhile, the rival rebel leader, Prince Johnson, met with reporters and laughed at assertions by Mr. Taylor's forces that they had killed Mr. Johnson.

A spokesman for Mr. Taylor had reported that Mr. Johnson was ambushed early Tuesday and killed as he tried to flee Monrovia.

Mr. Johnson earlier had called the BBC from a radiotelephone, shouting, "Taylor's a liar. I am alive."

Tom Woewiyu, a spokesman for Mr. Taylor who had announced Mr. Johnson's death, said anyone who spoke with Mr. Johnson on Tuesday afternoon was "talking with a corpse."

Reporters who have interviewed Mr. Johnson several times since his troops moved into Monrovia last month found the rebel leader hale and hearty as he inspected his soldiers late Tuesday at Caldwell, his field headquarters just northeast of the capital.

HEALTH / SCIENCE

Gallbladder Surgery With Nothing to Show

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

THOUSANDS of surgeons are learning a new technique for removing gallbladders that could greatly simplify the operations now performed on 500,000 Americans each year. The technique, called laparoscopic cholecystectomy, offers stunning health, financial and cosmetic advantages over the standard operation, surgeons say.

Instead of cutting open the abdomen to reach the gallbladder, as is currently standard procedure, surgeons can now simply cut several small holes in the abdomen through which they insert a camera and surgical instruments.

Although the laparoscopic technique has been used by gynecologists for many years to diagnose and treat reproductive problems in women, it is new to general surgeons. Its future applications may be limited only by surgeons' imaginations and the development of equipment.

Some have already used the technique to perform appendectomies and intestinal surgery. In the last two months surgeons at Washington University in St. Louis used the technique to remove a kidney in two patients. And surgeons elsewhere are exploring the possibility of laparoscopic chest surgery.

But the technique is being applied most rapidly to remove gallbladders that have been inflamed by gallstones. The gallbladder is a pear-shaped sac about four inches long (about 10 centimeters) that stores bile that is made in the liver.

After a meal, the stored bile is released to aid in digestion. Stones that commonly form in the gallbladder can cause severe inflammation. For unknown reasons, gallstones are more common among women than men.

Small stones can pass out of the gallbladder to block bile in the main bile duct, causing the skin to yellow from jaundice. Stones in the bile duct can lead to life-threatening infections. Surgical removal of the gallbladder and the gallstones is standard therapy.

"The procedure is spreading like wildfire through the country," said Dr. Charles McSherry, who does the laparoscopic procedure at Beth Israel Medical Center in New York.

In New York City recently, surgeons at the St. Luke's division of St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center made four small slits in a woman's abdomen to insert a camera and then watched on a video screen as they manipulated the long instruments through the holes to cut out her gallbladder.

A little more than an hour later the diseased gallbladder and the dozens of small stones contained in it slithered through her navel. The only scars were the puncture holes that were stitched and covered with small bandages. After an overnight stay in the hospital, the woman went home; she was back to her normal activities within the week. Some such patients go home the day of the operation.

The laparoscopic cholecystectomy enables such a rapid recovery because it avoids slicing the major muscles of the abdomen through the six-inch incision used in the operation that has been standard for a century. The older operation keeps a patient in the hospital for up to a week and restricts physical activity for about six weeks while the major muscles of the abdomen heal.

Many experts believe laparoscopic cholecystectomy will eventually replace the standard operation for most of the 500,000 Americans who have their gallstones and diseased gallbladders removed each year, though the final word is not in.

But medical experts are concerned that too many surgeons are being trained too fast in courses that vary in length and quality. Some courses last a day, others three days. In some courses surgeons practice on pigs, whose gallbladder anatomy most closely resembles that of humans.

In other courses, no animal work is done. Some doctors do their first few cases only when a more experienced colleague assists them. Others tackle a case straightaway.

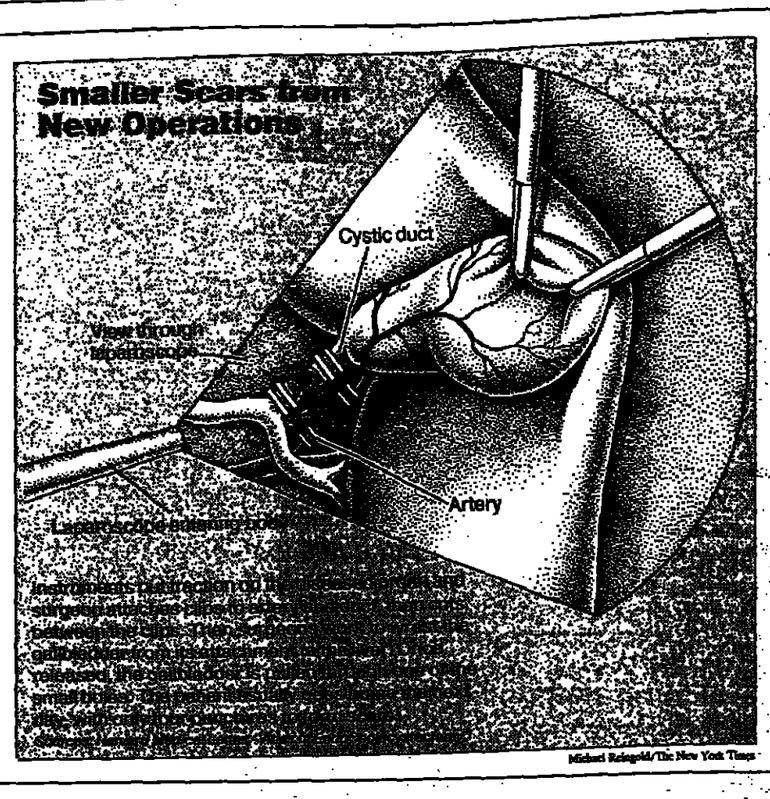
In the rush, surgeons have rejected suggestions that the procedure be confined to specialized medical centers until its track record is established. "Hopes for critical assessment of the procedure have pretty much gone by the boards," Dr. McSherry said.

No one knows precisely how many surgeons have taken courses to learn the new technique or how many such procedures have been done in the United States.

Dr. Eddie Joe Reddick of Nashville, and a pioneer of the technique, estimated that 5,000 have taken an introductory course and about 200 have actually done several thousand cases.

Surgeons perform the procedure in its entirety by watching a video monitor connected to the laparoscope, a device that contains a light and a camera that magnifies the image 16 times.

Manipulating instruments under such circumstances requires development of tactile senses, manual dexterity and other surgical skills entirely different from those used in open operations. The skills are easily learned but take time and experience to master.



Michael Relogold/The New York Times

HEALTH Q&A

Precautions for Swimming in the Tropics

Our family will be vacationing in the Pacific tropics during August and as we are all fond of swimming (fresh and sea water), we would like your advice regarding levels of hygiene and appropriate precautions.

Let's start with sea water. On arrival, check with local health authorities as to whether sea swimming is permitted and safe (currents, tides, sharks) and if it poses any particular health hazards. Direct contact with jellyfish may cause severe skin irritation and dizziness. Consider wearing special-footwear to protect against biting or poisonous fish, coral dermatitis, shellfish, and sea anemones. Avoid beaches that may be contaminated with dog or human excreta.

Tropical fresh water (canals, rivers, streams, lakes, old quarries and so on) poses a different set of problems. In general, swimming in contaminated water can result in skin, ear, eye and intestinal infections, particularly if the head is submerged. Water may be contaminated with dog or rat urine infected with leptospira or with larvae that can penetrate the skin and cause schistosomiasis. Avoid bathing or washing water that may, according to local health officials, be infested with snail hosts of this latter parasite or contaminated with human or animal excreta.

In the tropics, stick to chlorinated swimming pools and the sea.

□

I am a British subject living in Hong Kong suffering from heart disease. My physician advised me to take aspirin to avoid a second heart attack. Is there any evidence that this is effective?

I believe so. Among its many pharmacologic actions (including anti-inflammatory, anti-fever, and analgesic), aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) also irreversibly inhibits platelet aggregation and, therefore, clot formation. This includes those coronary clots that play an essential role in heart attack.

The value of aspirin in the prevention of heart attacks has recently been the subject of intense speculation and research, including an American study of 22,000 male doctors (aged 40 to 84) and a British study of 5,100 male doctors. The results suggest that aspirin is associated with a favorable trend in the reduction of nonfatal heart attacks (especially in men 50 years or older), but had no effect on overall mortality from heart attacks.

Given the available data, it seems reasonable and prudent to advocate the use of aspirin (160 to 325 milligrams a day) in patients such as yourself with established coronary disease — if no contraindications are present (ulcer, aspirin sensitivity, high blood pressure). Moreover, aspirin appears to be beneficial in the prevention of the first coronary event, at least in men of 50 years or older.

A plea of caution must be made regarding aspirin's tendency to exacerbate bleeding. As with any powerful drug with systemic effects, you and your doctor must weigh the risks and benefits very carefully. Above all, you must realize that aspirin use alone, in the absence of control of other lifestyle risk factors, will not reduce your chances of a heart attack.

□

A friend of mine had all her leather handicrafts confiscated upon her return to the United States from Haiti. Why?

The answer is anthrax, a lethal bacterial disease of livestock, occasionally transmitted to human beings. It occurs or has occurred in virtually every country in the world. It has three forms, involving skin (the most common), intestines and the respiratory tract. Because most countries adhere to a strict vaccination program of livestock, it usually poses only minor health hazards, unless lapses occur, such as in Zimbabwe recently, where 10,000 human cases resulted.

At the heart of the issue is that the anthrax bacteria produces spores that are highly resistant to disinfectant and, therefore, remain viable after the death of the animal. These spores have been found in handicraft products such as goatskin rugs, drums and handbags from certain countries, among them Haiti and Pakistan.

Michael McGannon, M.D., will answer questions from readers every other Thursday. Please write to him at the International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly, France.

Subliminal? The Message Is Murky

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

THE power of subliminal messages is taken as an article of faith by many people.

Critics of advertising often take for granted the power of "hidden persuaders." Many parents stand convinced that messages buried in rock music are poisoning their children's minds. And for vendors of audio tapes, the power of the imperceptible exhortation to strengthen memory or take off pounds is more than an article of faith — it is a profit center.

But scientists studying the mind's ability to register information outside awareness are locked in debate about the power of messages directed to the unconscious mind. Some, most of whom are cognitive psychologists, say there is no credible scientific evidence that hidden messages can persuade or cure.

But others claim their data show that certain kinds of subliminal messages can have great persuasive and therapeutic impact. Both sides agree that popular understanding of subliminal persuasion is largely naive, crediting it with powers that it simply does not have.

"There's a huge gap between the scientific data on subliminal perception and the extravagant claims made for it," said Timothy Moore, a psychologist at York University in Toronto. "For example, I regard subliminal tapes as a form of health fraud."

Even psychologists who say some subliminal messages can have therapeutic effects are skeptical about commercial tapes. "On the whole, the tapes do not work," said Dr. Howard Shevrin, a psychologist at the University of Michigan. "A uniform, off-the-rack message is not likely to have an effect, and can even have negative effects. However, the right message under the right circumstances might be therapeutic, but you have to tailor it to the individual."

Nicolas Asfouri

The panel of cognitive psychologists, at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association in Boston last week, declared that the lore about subliminal perception is largely nonsense.

The scientific debate has spilled over into the courtroom in the trial of a rock band, Judas Priest. The parents of two men who killed themselves after listening to an album by the band contend that the suicides were caused by a subliminal message, "Do it!" on a song portraying a hopeless view of life.

Testifying last week as an expert witness for the defense, Dr. Moore said the assumption that embedded messages can compel such a strong reaction is wrong.

Dr. Shevrin, a witness for the parents, disagrees. "As I read the evidence, including my own work, the subliminal message could have been a contributory cause to the suicides."

Only recently have there been well-conducted scientific tests of subliminal messages. The results do not support the commercial claims made for subliminal tapes. In a study reported at the psychological association's meeting, two subliminal tapes were given to volunteers, who used them for six to 20 sessions over several weeks.

One tape was to improve self-esteem, the other to boost memory. But the listener heard only a sound like that of ocean waves; the messages about memory or self-esteem were beneath the threshold of conscious awareness, the manufacturer said.

But in the experiment half the volunteers received tapes with the labels reversed: what was labeled the self-esteem tape, for example, was actually the memory tape. Changes in self-esteem or memory were measured by 12 different psychological tests.

"We asked, do you believe your memory or self-esteem has improved since you've used this tape?" said Anthony Greenwald, a psychologist at the University of Washington, who did the studies. "About 50 percent said they had improved on memory or self-esteem, but the effect was a result of the labels, not the tapes. Those with the tapes labeled for memory said they had better memory; those with tapes labeled self-esteem said they felt better about themselves. But there was virtually no change on the objective measures of self-esteem or memory."

Anthony Pratkanis, a psychologist at the University of California at Santa Cruz, said: "Subliminal tapes are today's snake oil. There's no evidence that there is subliminal perception of their message. There's no evidence of any perception at all, let alone evidence that they work."

Subliminal tape companies typically support their claims through testimonials by satisfied customers, rather than by citing specific studies of their tapes' effectiveness.

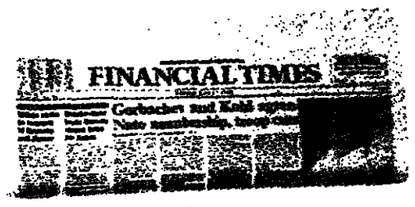
Despite the conclusion that the effects of subliminal tapes are simply due to suggestion, Dr. Greenwald and other researchers concede that there is scientific evidence for the mind's ability to perceive without conscious awareness. But they deny that subliminal perceptions can lead to the kinds of effects like better bowling made in commercial claims.

There is much debate among scientists, however, over the power of messages received outside a person's awareness to affect how people act, as well as over the conditions under which such effects occur.

The debate tends to split along disciplinary lines, with cognitive scientists, who study how the mind takes in and stores information, disputing the power of subliminal messages and researchers with a psychoanalytic bent upholding it.

Herald Tribune
Gorbachev Agrees to United Germany in NATO

118,614*


FINANCIAL TIMES

58,205*

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL EUROPE

33,613*

More copies on the Continent of Europe than the FT and the Wall Street Journal combined.

The International Herald Tribune's European circulation continues to grow.
1989 was a record year and results for the first 5 months of 1990 show a 7.6% increase over 1989.
Not surprising when you think that the IHT has been the Continent's quality international daily for 103 years.
The IHT now prints in six continental cities:
Paris, Zurich, The Hague, Marseille, Rome, Frankfurt
— not to mention London, Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo and New York.

*Sources/Continental Europe:
International Herald Tribune audited circulation January-December 1989. (OJD).
Financial Times circulation July-December 1989. (ABC).
Wall Street Journal Europe circulation July-December 1989. (ABC).

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

IN BRIEF

A Study of Smokers Finds Genetic Element in Cancer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Smokers carrying a certain gene are more likely to develop lung cancer at an early age, according to a study that traced smoking and lung cancer histories in 337 families in the state of Louisiana.

The study, published in the Journal of the U.S. National Cancer Institute, said there was a clear genetic component in the early onset of lung cancer among smokers. However, it said the gene plays a lesser role late in life. The pattern is suggestive of heredity, but a gene has not been identified, researchers said.

"If you smoke long enough, it'll get to you eventually, regardless of genes you are carrying," said Thomas A. Sellers, a University of Minnesota scientist and the lead researcher. "The genetic component influences the age of onset of the disease." He said that statistically, about 27 percent of the smoking population will get lung cancer over a lifetime.

Red Squirrel Subspecies Threatened by Observatory

MOUNT GRAHAM, Arizona (AP) — The survival of a rodent that has lived here for 10,000 years has been pitted against a proposal for a $200 million astrophysical observatory. The Mount Graham red squirrel, genetically distinct from 24 other subspecies of red squirrels, numbers fewer than 150. Environmentalists contend that construction of the University of Arizona's Mount Graham International Observatory will mean its extinction.

Emerald Peak, at 10,500 feet (3,200 meters), with its majestic, mature Engelmann spruce and corkbark fir, is the object of a battle. Emerald and nearby High Peak, at 10,720 feet, are the crown jewels of what environmentalists, wildlife specialists and scientists call a unique "sky island," an ecosystem that has been called "probably the most sensitive barometer of global warming in North America."

Lack of Pedal Extremities Found No Break for Snakes

WASHINGTON (WP) — Biologists have assumed that snakes gained an advantage during evolution by getting rid of their legs. Among biomechanical researchers who ponder such things, it was believed energy expenditure during locomotion is less for limbless animals than for their limbed counterparts of equal size. Hence, it was argued, snakes evolved toward the most economical forms.

Not true, says a trio of biologists at the University of California at Irvine, who reported their findings in the journal Science. The group fitted black racer snakes with little clear plastic masks and put the reptiles on a treadmill. They measured oxygen consumption, speed, endurance and the type of movement the snake employed. Snakes can undulate laterally (wiggle) over open ground and they can employ concertina motion (compress and release) to move through tight burrows.

ACROSS

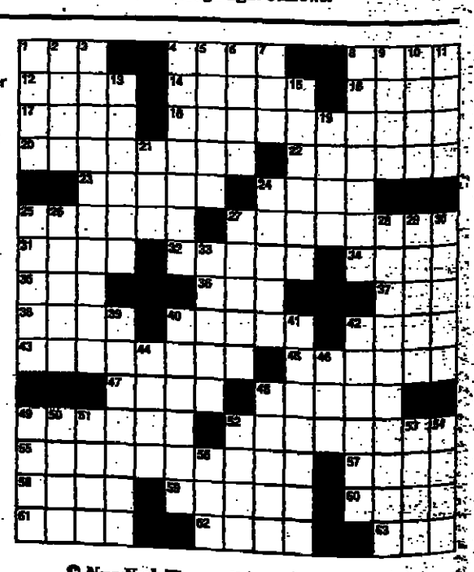
1 Finale
4 Elmer Gantry's wife
8 Lights-out signal
12 Ransack
14 Welty's "The Ponder ——"
16 Skip
17 Former queen of Greece
18 Event in N Calif.: Oct. 17, 1989
20 Bridge bids
22 Reddish brown
23 Roasts, in Paris
24 Trompe l'—— (illusion)
25 Lists of candidates
27 Blood —— (aid in coagulation)
31 Fencers' cries
32 Cornered
34 Dreadful
35 Beautician Westmore
36 —— -Coeli Church, in Rome
37 Club for swingers
38 He composed "Happy Days Are Here Again"
40 Hunter's hiding place
42 Presidential power
43 Emulate haruspices
45 Press again
47 Antimacassar
48 "Gondoliers" lass
49 Shrewd
52 Darts, e.g.
55 Carol, Hugo and others
57 Novice: Var.
58 Innisfail
59 Danish monetary unit
60 Town destroyed in 1944
61 Alcott heroine and namesakes
62 Tore
63 Thus far

DOWN

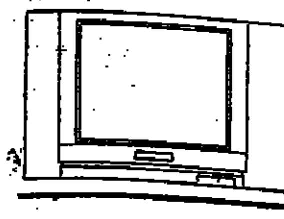
1 N.C. college
2 Defendant's —— contendere
3 Obedience-school worker
4 Pierre or Marja Curie
5 Bounds' partner
6 Supporters of spectacles
7 Morsel for Spot
8 Rumpled
9 Second of a Latin trio
10 A Colo. mountain is named for him
11 Printer's direction
13 Old card game
15 Filament
19 Stop
21 A Shoshonean
24 A N.Y. city
25 Bundle
26 Very slow, to Solti
27 Jeopardy
28 Bounty
29 Muse of bridal songs
30 Wyo.'s —— Range
33 Mass meeting
39 Post-Election Day arithmetic
40 Adorn
41 Scolded, with "down"
42 Guests' sojourns
44 Glossy-leaved tree of the southern U.S.
46 Curve
48 He has, in Honduras
49 Attention getter
50 Unwavering
51 Smartly dressed
52 Alphabet foursome
53 Film director Kenton
54 Powdery carbon
56 Ovid's "—— Amatoria"

Solution to Previous Puzzle

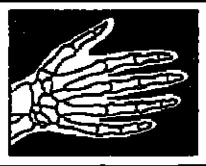
P	L	E	A		D	A	T	E	S		P	A	I	N
E	A	T	S		E	L	I	T	E		A	R	N	O
A	T	T	H	E	F	L	E	A	C	I	R	C	U	S
S	H	E		L	E	A	R			S	T	E	R	E
			M	A	R	Y		S	T	R	O	D	E	
O	R	G	A	N	S		A	P	I	A	N			
R	E	O	S			E	C	O	L	E		M	A	D
A	M	U	T	T	S	T	R	O	L	L	E	D	B	Y
L	O	T		R	O	U	E	N			L	I	B	E
		M	I	N	I	S		B	A	B	I	E	S	
	R	E	E	V	E	S		B	O	L	E			
B	O	I	S	E			L	A	T	E		T	O	E
A	N	D	S	T	O	L	E	T	H	E	S	H	O	W
I	D	E	E		L	I	T	H	E		L	A	Z	E
L	O	R	D		D	E	T	E	R		O	N	E	S



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.


FOR
LARGE SCREEN
IMAGES

International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
** THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1990


FOR
DIAGNOSTIC IMAGES
In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Minorities Still Find Door To Executive Suite Shut

By Lori Silver
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — White males still hold more than 95 percent of the top management jobs at the country's largest corporations, a figure that remains virtually unchanged despite a decade of social change, according to a new survey on the American work force.

The study by the University of California at Los Angeles Graduate School of Management and Korn-Ferry, a corporate recruiter, surveyed close to 700 top executives around the country and compared the findings with a similar study done in 1979. Over that period, neither women nor minorities increased their ranks at the senior vice president level or above by more than 2 percent, the study found.

Some still feel that minorities and women are not as qualified for top management jobs.

Experts on management and workplace issues said they were astonished at the study's revelation: that 10 years of growing awareness of the importance of promoting women and minorities has yielded little concrete progress.

Several said it comes as further evidence that many companies still have an invisible ceiling above which women and minorities find it difficult to climb.

"I think there's clearly a glass ceiling," said Barbara Franklin, a District of Columbia businesswoman who serves as a director of such companies as Dow Chemical Co., Westinghouse Electric Corp. and Aetna Life & Casualty Co. "There's a lot of subtle discrimination," she said.

In the most recent study, researchers at UCLA sent questionnaires to more than 4,000 senior executives at the 1,000 largest U.S. service and industrial companies, asking them questions about their own gender and race, and about the makeup of their companies' top ranks. They received about 700 responses, a number that management experts said was sizable. The researchers followed a similar procedure in their 1979 survey.

Alice Eagly, an expert on gender and workplace issues at Purdue University, said the failure of women and minorities to penetrate the executive suite may in part stem from the fact that these groups only recently have made significant inroads into middle management.

IT MAY BE SOME TIME before these people gain the experience current management thinks they need to hold executive-level positions, she said: "There's still some feeling on the part of the highest management that women and minorities don't have the same qualifications."

Although the 1989 survey results showed little change at top management levels since the first study, executives showed an increasing willingness to accept women into their ranks. Sixty-eight percent of those responding to the survey said they believed more women would hold senior management positions by the year 2000.

"Corporations are learning that it's bad business to ignore women and minorities, both because they wield growing economic clout and because they represent a rich pool of managerial talent," said J. Clayburn La Force, dean of the John E. Anderson Graduate School of Management at UCLA.

"Another 10 years from now, I think we'll see much more diversity in the executive population," Mr. La Force said.

According to the study, women made slightly more progress than minorities over the past decade. About 3 percent of those questioned in the latest survey were women, compared with 0.5 percent in 1979. Less than 1 percent identified themselves as black, Hispanic or Asian in the latest survey. The numbers are virtually identical to 1979: At that time 99 percent of the executives said they were white.

"It's a little bit surprising that there hasn't been more breakthrough" for women and minorities, said Ed O'Brien, an assistant professor of psychology at Marywood College in Scranton, Pennsylvania, who studies management issues.

"There are barriers imposed if you don't share the same interests or follow the same football teams."

ICI Receives Boost From Sale of Stake In Enterprise Oil

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC will receive a major financial and strategic boost from the sale of its 24.9 percent stake in Enterprise Oil PLC for £679.6 million ($1.29 billion), analysts said Wednesday.

"This was clearly not a long-term asset for ICI," said John Doree, an analyst at Hoare Govett in London. "This will enable the company to pursue its strategy of targeting high value-added chemicals."

According to Philip Morrish of Smith New Court, "The chemicals business is looking at tougher times, and ICI is getting rid of assets that are not core and that are, from its point of view, poor performers."

ICI will pocket a £500 million net capital gain from the deal, which was arranged by S.G. Warburg Securities and Cazenove & Co. ICI said the money from the open-market sale would be used to reduce its debt and to develop its remaining business areas.

Analysts said the deal is only one in a series of expected asset swaps, disposals and acquisitions designed to strengthen the company's focus and profitability.

"We will see a lot more of this, and not just by ICI," said Mr. Moorish. He pointed out that similar restructuring had occurred in the early 1980s, after the last oil crisis, but had not been completed. "The boom years reduced the urgency," he said.

ICI became involved in the oil business nearly 20 years ago as a way of protecting itself from shortages of its vital raw material. But the analysts agreed that it never wanted to become an oil company in earnest.

Graham Hearne, chief executive of Enterprise Oil, said he was "delighted that the sale of shares has been achieved by means of widespread distribution in the market."

One source within the company said management was not disappointed that the stake was not bought by an oil company that might have offered synergies, saying, "We've had considerable success as an independent company and wish to remain so."

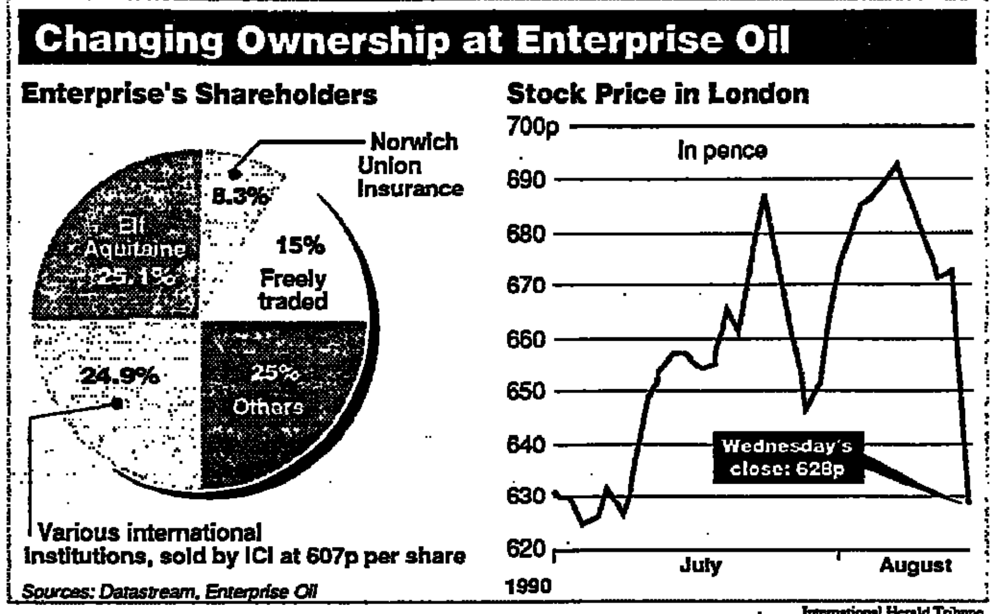
Warburg and Cazenove placed ICI's stake directly in the market for 607 pence per share, about 10 percent below the quoted price at the start of trading.

According to Mr. Doree, a 5 percent discount is standard for such deals. But with uncertainty in the Middle East driving up oil stocks, potential institutional buyers could argue that the market quotation was inflated.

David Ingles of James Capel & Co. said he was "a little disappointed in the price" and maintained that not so long ago ICI executives had made clear that they hoped to sell the stake at above the market quote.

There had been widespread speculation about ICI's plans for the Enterprise stake for more than two years. The French state-controlled oil company Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine, already a 25.1 percent

See ICI, Page 11



SEC Rule Aids Foreign Banks

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission on Wednesday proposed to ease registration requirements for foreign banks and insurance companies that offer securities in the United States.

The proposal would allow foreign banks and their finance subsidiaries to sell equities in the United States without registering as investment companies. It also would exempt foreign insurance companies and their finance subsidiaries that sell debt and equity.

The move could make it easier for foreign banks, such as those in Switzerland and West Germany, to raise equity financing in the United States.

Foreign banks and insurance companies could be considered investment companies under the Investment Company Act, but they cannot meet the stringent requirements. To sell securities in the United States, they must apply for individual exemptions from the act. U.S. banks and insurance companies already are exempt from registering.

In 1987 the SEC agreed to let foreign banks sell debt and nonvoting stock in the United States. The proposed amendment would expand this rule to cover bank equities as well as debt and equity offerings by insurance companies. The SEC will seek public comment on it.

The SEC also agreed to release a statement clarifying that U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, when issuing securities, would be considered banks, and therefore exempt from registration requirements.

The SEC has issued 39 exemption rules to the Investment Company Act since 1987. Codifying the exemptions saves staff time and also will put foreign banks and insurance companies on equal footing with their American counterparts, SEC officials said.

Under the new rules, Canadian trust and loan companies would be considered foreign banks.

The SEC commissioner Mary Schapiro suggested that the SEC expand the exemptive rules for governmental entities and their finance subsidiaries that issue securities in the United States. The agency recently issued an individual exemption for Western Australia, she said.

Dollar Pursues Its Fall

Investors Seeking Currencies With Higher Yields

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The dollar hit new lows on world markets Wednesday, slumping against most other currencies as investors abandoned it as a safe haven in crisis and focused instead on lower U.S. interest rates.

Traders said a brief burst of sell orders — probably by fund managers and some Asian investors dumping the dollar — hit the market shortly after trading opened in New York.

But they said renewed nervousness about the Gulf situation surfaced late in the day and helped the currency recoup some losses.

The dollar recovered to close unchanged at 1.565 Deutsche marks in New York, after having slumped to 1.5555 DM in London.

The dollar continued to lose ground against the yen, closing at 147.655 in New York after ending at 148.83 the day before.

Analysts said the markets are waiting to see whether the present Middle East standoff allows oil to continue flowing to Japan, and then how the Japanese government manages its economy.

The dollar was given a brief burst in U.S. trading by rumors that the Federal Reserve Board was intervening to support the currency.

Dealers soon concluded that the rumors were probably started by other traders who had been caught short, and the dollar faded.

Short of a free fall, Fed policy has been to favor lower interest rates over a stronger dollar.

"The Fed will do nothing right now," said Steven Axilrod, vice chairman of Nikko Securities and formerly a senior Fed staff member.

The strength of the mark did not imply that it had replaced the dollar as a magnet in a time of political trouble and economic uncertainty. It was at the bottom of its trading range in the European Monetary System as cash flowed to the Italian lira and Spanish peseta, two high-yielding currencies that once were regarded as suspect.

High interest rates boosted the Australian and New Zealand dollars, and the Canadian dollar closed in London at 1.1430 to the

See DOLLAR, Page 10

Oil Prices Drop on Perception of Easing Tensions in Gulf

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Oil prices fell Wednesday on perceptions that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries may try to boost production to make up for shortfalls due to the embargo on Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil, traders said.

"We're hearing that OPEC may try to keep production at the same level, but with just 11 members instead of 13," said one trader.

But despite the urgings of Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, many OPEC members signaled no interest in calling an early meeting to discuss the Gulf situation.

Crude oil for September delivery fell 27 cents a barrel, to $26.15 on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

In London, North Sea Brent Blend for September delivery fell about 75 cents in late trading from the $26 per barrel close on Tuesday.

Gold prices, meanwhile, fell by as much as $3 an ounce. Comex gold for August delivery dropped $2.20, to $402.60. September gold fell $2.70, to $404.

Markets are watching to see what comes of the talks involving King Hussein of Jordan in the United States. The talks Thursday are to focus on Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

"I would say the market is bearish because traders sense an easing of tension as Iraq makes peace offerings and King Hussein visits Bush," said one oil analyst.

Prices were volatile in a market still gnawed by fear of a war in the Middle East and perplexed by the apparent disarray in OPEC over whether or not to have a meeting to raise output above existing quotas.

OPEC delegation sources said Saudi Arabia is determined to see that the Gulf crisis does not cause a new oil price "shock" and would be likely to raise its output if necessary.

Industry sources also reported that buyers of Saudi Arabian crude oil were asked to take cuts of around 15 percent in September loadings.

Some four million barrels of oil a day, or 17 percent, of expected OPEC supplies are embargo in by United Nations sanctions against oil from Iraq and Iraqi-occupied Kuwait.

The Saudis seemed to want to supply the Kuwait Petroleum Corp., operating from London on behalf of the exiled emir of Kuwait, and other consumers with oil without raising output above their OPEC-mandated quota.

But diplomats said Wednesday that OPEC did not appear to be in a hurry to meet on the oil situation. Some members appear to be having trouble agreeing to increase production to make up for oil lost in the cutoff of supplies from Iraq and Kuwait, despite indications last week that a production increase was imminent.

An oil official said an early meeting risked opening up new divisions in the group over price and production policy, and many states did not want to meet under the threat of further military hostilities in the Gulf.

"It is not in OPEC's interest to meet under the gun," he said. "If we meet now there would be an enormous risk for the organization to be subject to direct influence by political and military tension."

(Reuters, WP)

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates — Aug. 15

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.756	3.3465	1.1266	0.3357	0.1535 *	—	5.476 *	1.3500	1.3712 *	1.5335	1.836 *
Brussels						Closed					
Frankfurt	1.5592	2.968	—	0.2979	0.1343 *	0.8807	4.862 *	1.1975	1.0675 *	1.363	1.429 *
London (a)	1.9045	—	2.9463	9.9535	2,274.58	3.3425	61.35	2.4718	279.655	2.1788	181.83
Madrid						Closed					
Milan						Closed					
New York (b)	—	1.90 a	1.565	5.2535	1,149.80	1.7633	32.285	1.3055	147.655	1.1427	95.995
Paris						Closed					
Tokyo	148.88	281.13	94.60	28.17	0.1286	83.96	4.5963	1.1358	—	129.43	1.5497
Toronto	1.1403	2.1736	0.7314	0.2179	0.994 *	0.6491	3.549 *	0.8762	0.7757 *	—	1.188 *
Zurich	1.302	2.4767	0.8339	0.2485	0.1136 *	0.7405	4.064 *	—	0.8855 *	1.1391	1.3618 *
1 ECU						Closed					
1 SDR	1.3806	0.7254	2.153	N.Q.	N.Q.	2.4348	N.Q.	1.7999	204.364	1.5693	N.Q.

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates. Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	5405.1	Greek drac.	153.30	Mex. peso	2872.00	S. Afr. rand	2.5738
Austral. $	1.237	Hong Kong $	7.765	N. Zealand $	1.6168	Soviet ruble*	0.5751
Austr. schil.	10.97	Indian rupee	17.282	Norw. krone	6.0504	Swed. krona	5.737
Brazil cruz.	71.80	Indo. rupiah	1847.03	Phil. peso	24.10	Taiwan $	27.00
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.5804	Port. escudo	137.35	Thai baht	25.53
Danish krone	5.9496	Israeli shek.	2.01	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	2659.00
Egypt. pound	2.7234	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.8035	UAE dirham	3.6725
Fin. markka	3.4725	Malay. ring.	2.694	S. Kor. won	716.80	Venez. boliv.	49.10

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.8968	1.8869	1.8765	Canadian dollar	1.1480	1.1526	1.1568
Japanese yen	147.23	147.24	147.24	Swiss franc	1.2972	1.2960	1.2945
Deutsche mark	1.5582	1.5576	1.5565				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits — Aug. 15

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	7 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	8 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	8 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	14⅞-15 ⅛	9⅝-9¾	7½-7⅝	9⅞-10	8⅝
2 months	7 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	8 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	8⅞-9	14⅞-15 ⅛	9¾-9⅞	7⅝-7¾	10 [illegible]-10 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
3 months	7⅞-8	8½-8⅝	8 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	14⅞-15 ⅛	9⅞-10	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	10 [illegible]-10 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
6 months	7⅞-8	8⅝-8¾	8 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	14 [illegible]-15	10 [illegible]-10 [illegible]	7⅞-8	10⅜-10½	9⅛
1 year	7 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	8⅞-9	8 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	14 [illegible]-14¾	10 [illegible]-10 [illegible]	8-8⅛	10½-10⅝	9 [illegible]

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates — Aug. 15

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	8.25	8 1/16
Com paper 90-179 days	7.40	7.37
3-month Treasury bills	7.45	7.45
6-month Treasury bills	7.34	7.33
1-year Treasury bills	7.16	7.18
30-year Treasury bond	8.77	8.78
3-month CD's	7.85	7.45
6-month CD's	7.85	7.65
Japan		
Discount rate	5¼	5¼
Call money	7 9/32	7¼
3-month interbank	N.A.	7 25/32
6-month interbank	7 26/32	7 25/32
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	8.10	8.10
1-month interbank	8.25	8.25
3-month interbank	8.46	8.45
6-month interbank	8.66	8.40
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	14 15/16	15.00
1-month interbank	15.00	15 1/32
3-month interbank	14 15/16	15.00
6-month interbank		
France		
Intervention rate	Clsd.	9½
Call money	—	9 7/16
1-month interbank	—	9 11/16
3-month interbank	—	9 15/16
6-month interbank	—	10⅛

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits — Aug. 15

1 month	8 - 8⅛
2 months	7 [illegible] - 8 [illegible]
3 months	7⅞ - 8
6 months	7 [illegible] - 8 [illegible]
1 year	8 - 8⅛

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds — Aug. 15

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.66
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 7.837

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD — Aug. 15

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	404.55	401.50	—9.50
Luxembourg		Clsd.	
Paris (12.5 kilo)		Clsd.	
Zurich	401.50	398.63	—14.62
London	401.50	398.40	—13.10
New York	—	402.25	—2.50

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Deposit Insurance Hike To Hit U.S. Bank Profits

Premiums Set to Rise by 30% in '91

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A move by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. to raise the premiums banks pay for deposit insurance will squeeze profits at a time when the industry's earnings are already under pressure.

Reflecting concerns about the safety of the deposit insurance system and the effects of depressed real estate prices on banks, the FDIC said Tuesday it would raise premiums by $1.1 billion, or 30 percent, next year.

Bankers called the increase a necessary evil and a further blow to bank profitability.

"It will certainly narrow profitability," said John F. Betar, legislative counsel for the Association of Bank Holding Companies. "On the other hand, we have always advocated a strong deposit insurance fund. The fund is under stress."

"The Bank Insurance Fund has been under serious pressure in recent months and we understand the need for an increase in the premiums," said Janet Pavliska, chairman of the National Council of Savings Institutions. "There are negatives. The higher costs add to already overburdened operating costs at a time when it is difficult to recoup the full amount of the increase."

Although considered stronger than the sister fund that insures deposits at U.S. savings and loan associations, the reserves of the FDIC's Bank Insurance Fund, as a percent of insured deposits, have reached the lowest level since the agency was created in the early 1930s.

And with a third consecutive year of losses expected in 1990, the fund is now at half the level Congress mandated last year in the savings and loan bailout legislation.

"What we are trying to do is to assure that our fund moves back to the required level and that the burden not fall on taxpayers for any payment," said L. William Seidman, chairman of the FDIC. "We have a considerable way to go."

The move, which calls for a 30-day period of public comment before a final vote by the agency's five-member board in late September, was the first step in a regulatory process that is all but certain to require banks to pay 19.5 cents in insurance premiums for every $100 of insured deposits. That would be up from a scheduled 15 cents per $100.

The savings and loan bailout legislation signed a year ago had scheduled a premium increase for 1991 of 3 cents for each $100 of insured bank deposits, setting the premium as of next January at 15 cents. The FDIC action Tuesday would add another 4.5 cents to that scheduled increase.

The move did not surprise the banking community. During the last three months, Mr. Seidman has repeatedly warned that the bank fund is "under considerable stress."

Earlier this month, he predicted that the fund's reserves, now at $13 billion, could fall to $11 billion by the end of the year.

For consumers, the increase is likely to mean that the costs of many bank services, like charges for overdrafts and monthly service fees on checking accounts, will be raised to cover the higher insurance premiums.

The costs were likely to have risen in any case, to cover the original premium increase mandated by the savings and loan bailout legislation, but the move Tuesday could mean a bigger jump in customer charges.

Taken together, the 3-cent scheduled increase and the additional 4.5-cent proposed rise would amount to a total of $1.9 billion more in insurance premiums in 1991.

Mr. Seidman said the agency was considering an even larger premium increase, but decided on the advice of its attorneys that the 4.5 cents, on top of the scheduled 3-cent increase for 1991, was the most it could impose under provisions of the bailout legislation.

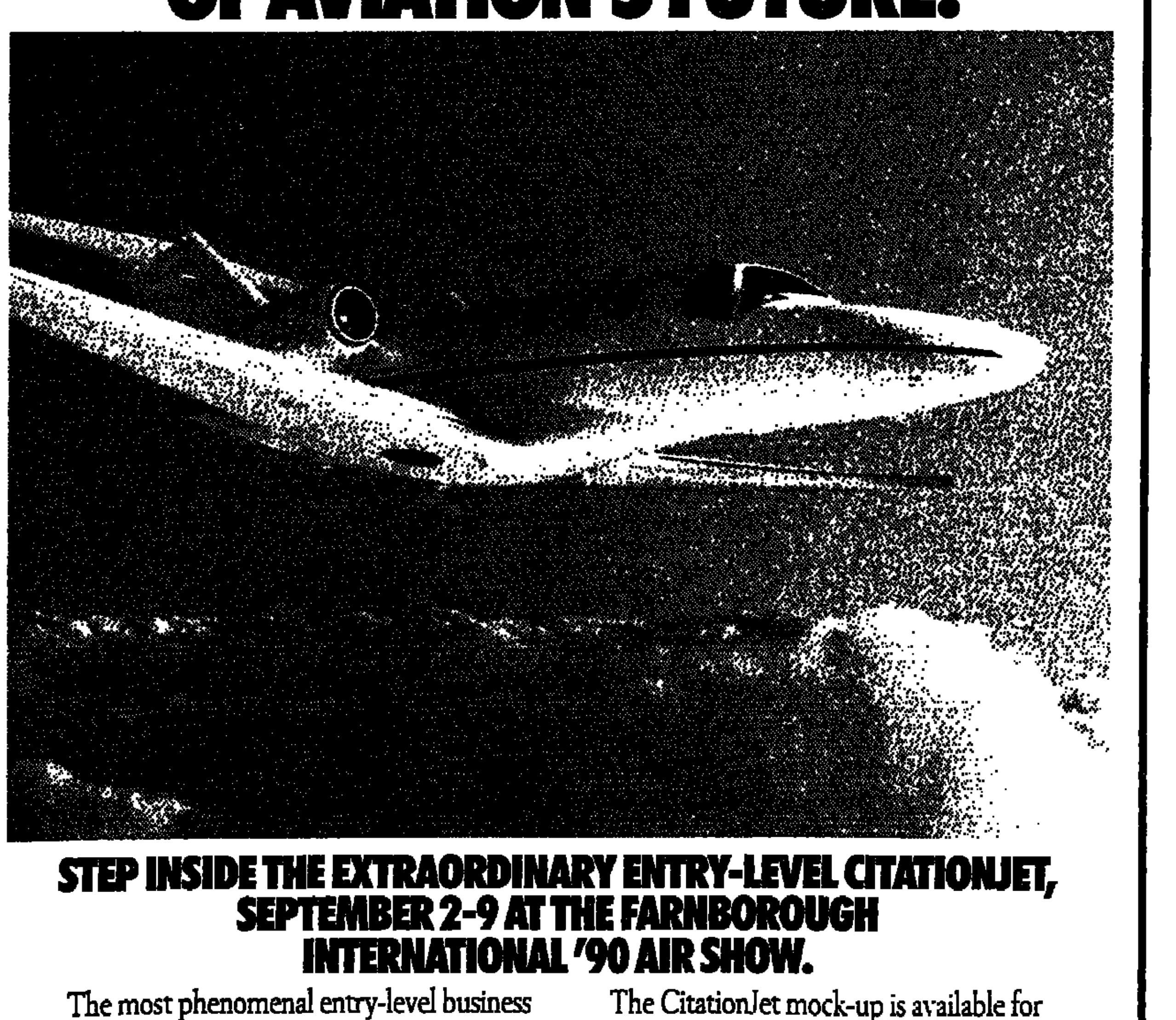
The action heartened some lobbyists for the savings and loan industry, who have complained for months that savings institutions must pay considerably higher premiums on deposit insurance than banks, giving banks a competitive advantage.

Savings and loans currently pay 23 cents for each $100 of deposits — the most currently allowed by law.

Mr. Seidman said the aim of the agency was to begin rebuilding the reserves of the bank fund, to avoid the need for a taxpayer bailout like the hugely expensive rescue of the savings industry.

Under the bailout law passed last year, Congress set a goal for the bank fund of $1.25 of reserves for each $100 of insured deposits.

CATCH EUROPE'S FIRST GLIMPSE OF AVIATION'S FUTURE.



STEP INSIDE THE EXTRAORDINARY ENTRY-LEVEL CITATIONJET, SEPTEMBER 2-9 AT THE FARNBOROUGH INTERNATIONAL '90 AIR SHOW.

The most phenomenal entry-level business jet to come along in years is coming to Europe.

Step into the CitationJet full-size cabin mock-up at Farnborough, and you'll see for yourself what the excitement is all about.

The six-passenger CitationJet is the first business jet to take advantage of revolutionary aerodynamic and technological advancements. Yet, remarkably, it's priced lower than most turboprops.

The CitationJet. One look can change the way you look at flying.

The CitationJet mock-up is available for public viewing at the Radar and Equipment Terrace, from 1-6 p.m. throughout the show. To arrange a private showing for yourself or your business associates, call us now at 44-344-873222. (FAX: 44-344-27275)
U.K. Residents only: 0344-873222 (FAX: 0344-27275)

THE ALL NEW CITATIONJET
Cessna
a General Dynamics company

MARKET DIARY

Wall Street Stocks End Slightly Higher

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices closed slightly higher Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange, buoyed by a sense of relief that tensions in the Middle East had not escalated dramatically.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 0.99 point Tuesday, rose another 0.50 to 2,748.27.

Advances led declines by about a 4-3 margin. Volume amounted to about 135.2 million shares up slightly from 130.3 million traded Tuesday.

N.Y. Stocks

Among broad market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.44 to 186.54. The price of an average share rose 8 cents.

Standard & Poor's 500-stock index was up 0.67 to 340.06.

The market had been oversold and due for a reaction after the declines in recent weeks, said Eugene Peroni Jr., chief technical analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia.

"The market had a bit of a respite, if not a reprieve, from all the external bugaboos that have been haunting it," he said, citing the Middle East crisis, the troubled U.S. savings and loan industry and disappointing corporate earnings.

"So many of these things appeared to be influential in the downdraft," he said.

A sense of relief that the Middle East has not erupted into an all-out war helped fuel the stock market, said Jeff Kaminsky, head of institutional sales trading at Mabon, Nugent & Co.

Also supporting the rally was optimism about the visit to Washington by King Hussein of Jordan, he said.

"It's taken a little bit of the tension out of the market," Mr. Kaminsky said.

On the trading floor, Ambase Corp. was the most active, plunging 4¾ to 2¾. The company announced Tuesday it has agreed to sell its home insurance subsidiary and said it was unlikely it could pay a previously announced dividend.

Prices were higher on the American Stock Exchange.

DOLLAR: *Currency Falls Further*

(Continued from first finance page)

U.S. dollar, a 10-year high. Later in New York, the rate was 1.1437.

The pound, paying short-term interest close to 15 percent, rose to $1.9090, its highest level in eight years, and then drifted lower. It closed at $1.90 in New York.

If there was anything approximating a safe haven, it was the gold-backed Swiss franc, which closed strongly at 1.3055, but nevertheless had to pay about half a percentage point more in interest than the mark to help attract money.

"We are moving away from the idea of a monolithic dollar," said Mark Houghton-Berry of Goldman Sachs & Co. in London. "The cash that offers the best return is the place to be."

This was definitely not the U.S. dollar. Two government statistics reinforced fears that the U.S. economy was heading for a recession that would eventually force the Fed to lower interest rates.

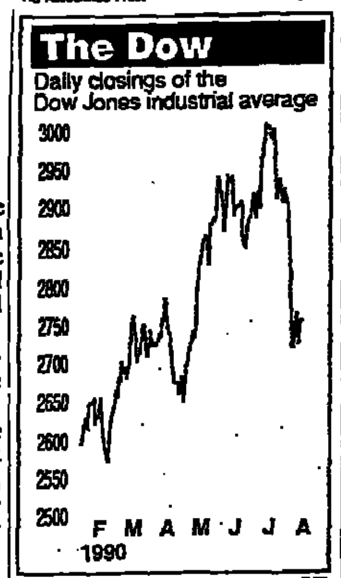
The Fed announced that industrial production in July was unchanged and factory utilization edged down to 83.4 percent, prompted by sharp falls in auto and truck production. The Commerce Department reported that business inventories fell 0.4 percent in June and sales rose 1 percent.

Looking at the rest of the year, economists and traders reckoned that at a minimum, the Fed could not raise interest rates and might lower them.

But if U.S. inflation rises as high as 6.5 percent later this year, the Fed might find itself cornered more by the markets than by political pressures, said Geoffrey Dennis, chief economist of James Capel & Co. in London.

"The Fed won't be able to do anything about it when other countries raise their rates," Mr. Dennis said. "The question is not 'Can they tighten?' but 'Can they afford to ease?'"

Via Associated Press Aug. 15



NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WalMt s	20267	31⅛	30¼	30¼	—⅝
AmBus	19095	3	2⅜	2⅝	—⅜
Unitel s	16250	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+⅝
PhilMr s	15923	47⅝	47	47¼	+⅜
GTE s	15842	27½	27⅛	27½	+½
IBM	15149	105⅛	103⅝	105	+⅝
GenEl	14738	67⅞	66⅛	66⅛	—⅞
Whitmn	13771	23½	22¼	22¼	—1½
TexUtil	12484	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	—⅜
GlbM n	12285	6⅛	5⅞	6	—⅛
AMR	11885	49⅝	47⅝	48⅛	—⅞
Boeing s	11769	53	52⅛	52⅝	+⅝
AmExp	10815	27½	26⅝	26⅞	—⅜
Alcan	10412	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
ArchD s	10267	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	+⅛

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ENSCO	8698	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
FruitL	8626	12⅜	11½	12⅜	+1⅛
PrmFn	4812	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+⅜
NY Tim	4558	19⅝	19⅛	19½	—⅛
EchoBy	4366	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
Amdhl	3913	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
WangB	3841	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Dk Nk wt	3752	13½	12⅞	13⅛	—⅝
DowC rf	3543	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
PW Nk pwt	3513	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
TollPet	3059	23⅝	23⅛	23½	—⅛
EksNk wt	2968	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	
SNK I93wt	2946	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	—½
Alza	2353	46⅛	45½	46	+1¼
Hilhov n	2315	1½	1⅜	1½	

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	890	852
Declined	619	640
Unchanged	490	496
Total Issues	1999	1988
New Highs	10	19
New Lows	74	103

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	285	309
Declined	255	282
Unchanged	244	242
Total Issues	784	833
New Highs	1	4
New Lows	39	51

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	988	1,114
Declined	863	809
Unchanged	2,430	2,354
Total Issues	4,281	4,277

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2761.88	2778.71	2734.39	2748.27	+ 0.50
Trans	970.99	976.82	957.46	961.68	— 6.02
Util	204.79	206.43	203.85	205.17	+ 0.69
Comp	958.06	964.17	948.79	953.28	— 0.97

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	403.82	400.81	401.38	+0.54
Transp.	246.76	244.01	244.61	—0.75
Utilities	137.17	135.77	136.71	+0.94
Finance	26.00	25.78	25.82	+0.04
SP 500	341.92	339.38	340.06	+0.67
SP 100	325.70	322.91	323.66	+0.01

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	187.14	186.24	186.54	+0.44
Industrials	223.75	222.86	222.97	+0.37
Transp.	151.70	150.60	150.86	—0.07
Utilities	88.42	88.03	88.28	+0.58
Finance	132.57	132.09	132.19	+0.26

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	411.45	+ 1.12	407.73	468.82
Industrials	441.93	+ 1.45	436.54	500.66
Finance	400.38	+ 1.73	399.92	439.11
Insurance	472.88	+ 1.78	472.97	506.44
Utilities	567.57	— 1.34	559.41	631.22
Banks	298.85	+ 0.16	301.34	335.84
Transp.	447.27	+ 9.76	447.57	493.60

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
341.01	339.79	340.64	+0.70

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	90.69	+0.14
10 Utilities	91.86	+0.05
10 Industrials	89.53	+0.24

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	135,210,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	160,914,500
Amex 4 p.m. volume	13,640,000
Amex prev. cons. close	15,770,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	105,238,600
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	107,488,700
NYSE volume up	66,347,250
NYSE volume down	52,952,140
Amex volume up	4,862,500
Amex volume down	5,915,185
NASDAQ volume up	41,802,337
NASDAQ volume down	28,973,500

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Aug. 14	384,177	484,853	27,144
Aug. 13	352,718	510,029	40,750
Aug. 10	427,957	564,590	98,915
Aug. 9	447,888	504,072	71,683
Aug. 8	561,681	575,549	67,528

*Included in the sales figures

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.785	0.785
Coffee, lb	0.78	0.78
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.445	1.445
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	5.27	5.22
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	108.00	108.00
Tin, lb	3.9058	3.9131
Zinc, lb	0.81	0.81

Certain offerings of securities, financial services or interests in real estate published in this newspaper are not authorized in certain jurisdictions in which the International Herald Tribune is distributed, including the United States of America, and do not constitute offerings of securities, services or interests in these jurisdictions. The International Herald Tribune assumes no responsibility whatsoever for any advertisements for offerings of any kind.

Currency Options

Aug. 15

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Aug	Sep	Dec	Puts—Last Aug	Sep	Dec
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	72	s	r	r	s	r	0.12
80.74	74	s	r	r	s	r	0.21
80.74	75	s	r	r	s	r	0.35
80.74	77	s	r	r	s	0.08	r
80.74	79	s	1.83	r	s	r	r
80.74	80	s	1.25	r	s	0.67	r
80.74	81	s	0.60	r	s	1.21	r
80.74	82	s	0.35	r	s	r	
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	165	s	r	r	s	r	0.15
190.01	170	s	r	r	s	r	0.47
190.01	172½	s	18.50	r	s	r	r
190.01	177½	s	13.5	13¼	s	0.14	r
190.01	180	s	10.75	r	s	r	r
190.01	182½	s	7.20	r	s	0.55	r
190.01	185	s	5.65	r	s	1.05	4.15
190.01	187½	s	3.60	r	s	1.60	5.50
190.01	190	s	2.30	3.60	s	2.68	r
190.01	192½	s	1.30	r	s	r	r
190.01	195	s	0.70	r	s	r	
31,250 British Pounds-European Style.							
190.01	185	s	r	r	s	0.95	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	83½	s	3.95	r	s	r	r
87.42	84½	s	r	r	s	0.03	r
87.42	85	s	2.48	r	s	r	0.53
87.42	85½	s	1.98	r	s	r	0.70
87.42	86	s	1.46	1.42	s	r	0.94
87.42	86½	s	0.95	r	s	r	r
87.42	87	s	0.50	0.72	s	r	1.43
87.42	87½	s	0.27	0.54	s	r	r
87.42	88	s	0.12	r	s	r	
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	57	s	7.16	r	s	r	0.10
63.94	59	s	5.03	5.10	s	r	0.24
63.94	60	s	4.03	4.19	s	0.05	r
63.94	61	s	3.15	3.51	s	0.08	0.58
63.94	61½	s	r	s	s	0.12	
63.94	62	s	2.23	2.69	s	0.21	0.83
63.94	62½	s	1.91	s	s	0.30	
63.94	63	s	1.48	2.28	s	0.42	1.15
63.94	63½	s	1.12	s	s	0.62	
63.94	64	s	0.85	1.68	s	0.84	r
63.94	64½	s	0.65	s	s	r	
63.94	65	s	0.58	1.17	s	r	r
63.94	66	s	0.30	0.85	s	r	
62,500 West German Marks-European Style.							
63.94	59	s	4.86	r	s	r	
250,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
Franc	17½	s	r	16	s	r	
6.25 mill Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	65	s	r	r	s	0.10	r
67.80	66	s	r	2.71	s	0.20	r
67.80	66½	s	r	s	s	0.29	
67.80	67	s	1.45	r	s	0.40	r
67.80	68	s	0.88	1.45	s	0.94	1.44
67.80	69	s	0.41	1.15	s	r	r
67.80	69½	s	0.23	s	s	r	
67.80	70	s	0.24	r	s	r	r
67.80	71	s	0.13	0.44	s	r	r
67.80	73	s	r	0.16	s	r	r
67.80	75	s	r	0.11	s	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	72	s	r	5.24	s	r	r
76.68	73	s	r	4.36	s	r	0.83
76.68	73½	s	r	s	s	0.23	
76.68	74	s	r	r	s	0.30	1.04
76.68	75	s	r	3.20	s	0.50	r
76.68	76	s	r	2.34	s	0.69	1.80
76.68	77	s	1.23	2.11	s	1.23	2.20
76.68	77½	r	0.98	s	r	r	
76.68	78	r	r	1.70	r	r	r
76.68	81	s	r	0.66	s	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-European Style.							
76.68	77½	r	0.99	s	r	r	
76.68	79	s	0.50	r	s	r	

Total call vol. 17,276 — 393,637

Total put vol. 13,959 — 325,732

r—Not traded. s—No option offered.

Last is premium (purchase price).

S&P 100 Index Options

Aug. 15

Strike Price	Calls-Last Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Puts-Last Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
300	23⅝	30⅛	—	—	⅛	2⅛	4⅝	6
305	—	—	—	—	⅛	3⅝	5⅜	—
310	14½	19⅝	22½	—	⅛	4⅜	6	8⅝
315	9	15½	—	—	⅜	5⅜	7⅜	—
320	4⅝	11⅞	15⅜	19	1	6⅝	9⅜	11
325	1⅝	8⅝	12⅛	—	2⅝	8⅝	10⅝	—
330	⅝	5½	9⅛	11⅝	6⅛	10⅝	12⅝	15
335	⅛	3⅝	6⅞	—	11½	13½	15½	—
340	⅛	2	4⅝	6⅝	16⅜	17⅝	18⅝	20
345	⅛	1⅛	3⅛	—	21⅝	21⅝	22½	—
350	⅛	⅝	1⅝	3½	26½	25⅝	26⅝	—
355	—	⅜	⅞	—	27½	—	—	—
360	—	⅛	½	1⅝	—	—	—	—
365	⅛	⅛	⅛	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 118,864; total open int. 520,078

Puts: total vol. 138,384; total open int. 450,022

Source: CBOE.

European Commodities

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
LONDON SUGAR — U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Oct	245.20	245.40	248.00	242.00	242.60	243.00
Dec	239.20	251.00	245.00	240.00	236.20	250.00
Mar	238.00	239.20	241.40	235.60	235.80	236.00
May	239.20	239.80	237.40	237.00	236.20	236.60
Aug	240.20	242.00	N.T.	N.T.	238.00	238.40
Oct	239.40	242.00	239.00	239.00	238.00	238.00
Dec	220.00	242.00	239.00	239.00	221.00	240.00
Volume: 1,872 lots of 50 tons.						
LONDON COCOA — Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	632	633	634	619	623	624
Dec	669	671	672	657	661	662
Mar	704	705	705	690	693	694
May	728	729	728	715	715	717
Jul	748	750	748	736	736	737
Sep	768	769	768	757	755	756
Dec	797	798	797	784	785	787
Volume: 4,696 lots of 10 tons.						
LONDON COFFEE — Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	571	572	573	560	573	574
Nov	594	596	597	584	596	597
Jan	617	619	617	605	618	619
Mar	631	633	629	619	633	634
May	645	650	645	641	649	650
Jul	659	665	660	657	666	667
Sep	680	684	N.T.	N.T.	683	688
Volume: 3,449 lots of 5 tons.						
LONDON GASOIL — U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Sep	224.50	225.00	229.00	222.50	229.75	230.00
Oct	225.50	225.75	229.00	222.75	230.00	230.25
Nov	N.A.	226.75	228.75	222.75	N.A.	230.00
Dec	226.00	226.50	228.25	223.00	N.A.	229.75
Jan	222.00	N.A.	223.50	219.50	224.00	225.00
Feb	214.00	219.50	215.50	215.50	219.00	N.A.
Mar	N.A.	N.A.	205.00	205.00	209.00	N.A.
Apl	198.00	199.00	198.50	198.00	202.00	N.A.
May	N.A.	N.A.	N.T.	N.T.	198.00	N.A.
Volume: 12,144 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: London Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) — Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1795.00	1797.00	1800.00	1801.00
Forward	1817.00	1819.00	1820.00	1821.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) — Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1581.00	1583.00	1559.00	1560.00
Forward	1546.00	1547.00	1524½	1525½
LEAD — Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	454.00	456.00	449.00	450.00
Forward	463.00	464.00	457½	458.00
NICKEL — Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	10950.00	11000.00	10850.00	10900.00
Forward	10550.00	10575.00	10425.00	10450.00
TIN — Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5990.00	6000.00	6000.00	6010.00
Forward	6115.00	6120.00	6130.00	6140.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) — Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1595.00	1600.00	1601.00	1602.00
Forward	1528.00	1530.00	1530.00	1532.00

TO OUR READERS IN WARSAW
Morning hand delivery of the IHT day-of-publication is now available.
Call today: 635 37 75

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Farley Sells Fruit of the Loom Stake

CHICAGO (AP) — Farley Inc. said Wednesday it sold 3.75 million shares of Fruit of the Loom Inc. to an unidentified investor for $43 million.

Farley officials would not comment on the reason for the sale, which involved about 5.5 percent of the underwear, socks and sweatshirt manufacturer. Analysts said the company apparently needed cash to make a debt payment.

The sale left William Farley still in control of more than 50 percent of Fruit of the Loom's shareholder votes, although analysts said it was a thin majority.

Ex-Im Bank Goes Into East Germany

WASHINGTON (AP) - President George Bush on Wednesday issued an order allowing the Export-Import Bank to operate its loan guarantee and credit programs in East Germany.

It will make East Germany eligible for the bank's loan guarantee and credit programs, which are provided to enhance U.S. exports.

Young & Rubicam Buys Czech Firm

NEW YORK (AP) — Young & Rubicam Inc. said Wednesday it had bought a majority interest in a Czechoslovakian advertising agency.

It said the deal makes it the first Western company with a full-service ad agency in Prague, which will be renamed Young & Rubicam Czechoslovakia. Last year, Young & Rubicam bought a controlling interest in an agency in Budapest.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Strike Averted

PITTSBURGH (Reuters) — Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. and the United Steelworkers of America signed a labor contract Wednesday, averting a strike threatened for Thursday and clearing a path for the company to emerge from bankruptcy.

The agreement would give Wheeling's 5,500 workers an immediate $1.50 hourly wage increase and a $3,000 signing bonus.

Bechtel to Build Train to Las Vegas

SACRAMENTO, California (UPI) — A team led by Bechtel International has won tentative approval to build the first U.S. high-speed magnetically levitated train linking Southern California and Las Vegas.

Construction, expected to cost $5 billion, would not begin until mid-1993 at the earliest and take at least four years. Traveling at speeds reaching 300 miles an hour (480 kilometers an hour), the train could make the trip in about 75 minutes. Bechtel still must complete an environmental impact report.

Salomon Cuts AMR Profit Estimate

NEW YORK (Reuters) — A Salomon Brothers analyst, Julius Maldutis, said he cut his 1990 earnings estimate on AMR Corp., owner of American Airlines, to a profit of $2.10 per share from $4.60.

He took the action because of the industry's apparent difficulty in raising fares to offset a sharp increase in fuel costs.

McDonnell Executives Take Pay Cuts

ST LOUIS (Reuters) — Three top executives at McDonnell Douglas Corp. will take pay cuts this year as part of a plan that is costing thousands of employees their jobs, the company said Wednesday.

John McDonnell, the chairman and chief executive, will have his total compensation cut by 15 percent. Gerald Johnston, the company president, will take a 10 percent cut, and William Ross, president of McDonnell Aircraft Co., will take a 5 percent cut.

For the Record

General Homes Corp., once one of the biggest home builders in the United States, filed for protection from creditors and reorganization under Chapter 11. The firm builds homes in Houston, Dallas, Phoenix, and several places in Florida including Orlando and Tampa. *(UPI)*

Crisis Is Mixed Blessing for Egypt's Economy

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — With its debt-burdened economy likely to be shaken by the Gulf crisis, Egypt could expect the West to come to its aid in gratitude for marshaling Arab opposition to Iraq's actions in Kuwait, economists here said Wednesday.

Egypt has a total foreign debt of about $50 billion — including $12 billion owed to the United States — and faces a cluster of deadlines next month at a time when its revenues might fall.

Analysts said the crisis could benefit Egypt's negotiations with the International Monetary Fund for debt restructuring as well as relief sought from various debts owed to the United States.

With oil exports of about 300,000 barrels a day, Egypt could expect some help from the sharp rise in prices resulting from the embargo on Iraq. Economists said that for each dollar on the price of oil, Egypt could gross $80 million to $100 million a year.

[Egypt on Wednesday announced a $1.15 per barrel increase in its oil prices, The Associated Press reported. The top Egyptian grade now sells for $24.55.]

Economic analysts said the $4 billion a year that Cairo received in remittances from contract workers abroad was certain to fall as a result of the crisis. One economist estimated that remittances from Iraq and occupied Kuwait exceeded $1 billion annually.

Analysts also said that any Middle East crisis, no matter how geographically distant from Egypt, would result in tour cancellations. Tourism is worth $2 billion a year to Egypt.

The $1 billion Egypt received annually from Suez Canal fees could also be affected by oil embargo, but some shippers who normally use the route around Africa might anticipate lower fees and use the canal instead.

"Taking the positive and the negative effects into account, there is still going to be a very large impact on foreign exchange, which will affect the value of Egyptian currency," said one economist. "On balance, the impact is definately going to be adverse, and we are watching the situation closely."

About half of Egypt's debt to the United States, analysts said, consisted of high-interest military loans. Although President Hosni Mubarak's government has for each of the last five years successfully struggled to keep up payments falling due a year earlier, it has done so at great cost to the foreign exchange reserve.

With debt arrears mounting, Egypt had been negotiating with the International Monetary Fund for more than two years for an agreement on economic reforms required for a rescheduling of debt.

Prospects for an early accord appeared to diminish earlier this year when the IMF said the government had not done enough to cut its budget deficit.

"The invasion and Egypt's response introduces a new element," a Western economist said. "It throws all the assumptions that have been the basis of the negotiations out of kilter, and they have to look at it again in light of the effect on the currency, interest rate and other factors."

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Aug. 15

Season High	Season Low		Close	Chg.
Grains				
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel				
3.73	2.77½	Sep	2.84¾	+.05¼
3.80	2.92¾	Dec	2.97	+.04¾
3.85	3.01½	Mar	3.01	+.05
3.73	3.05	May	3.1.	+.04½
3.63	3.05	Jul	3.1.	+.04½
3.26	3.10	Sep	3.1.	+.04½
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 70,114				
Prev. Day Open Int. 60,032 off 1,145				
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel				
2.97	2.29	Sep	2.47½	+.02
2.96½	2.22	Dec	2.44¼	+.01¾
3.02½	2.41	Mar	2.52½	+.01¼
3.06½	2.49¾	May	2.59	+.00¾
3.08¼	2.61	Jul	2.62¾	+.01¼
2.87½	2.57	Sep	2.57	—.00½
2.75	2.52½	Dec	2.57	—.00¼
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 29,220				
Prev. Day Open Int. 208,055 off 64				
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel				
7.05	5.77¼	Aug	6.13	+.03
6.76	5.68	Sep	6.15¼	+.00¾
6.82	5.64½	Nov	6.27	+.01¼
6.92	5.87	Jan	6.39½	+.01¾
7.03	5.65½	Mar	6.50	+.01
7.11	6.14½	May	6.57¾	+.02
7.18	6.25	Jul	6.65¼	+.03¾
6.95	6.28	Aug	6.50	+.02
6.54	6.29	Sep	6.33	+.00½
6.74	6.12½	Nov	6.23¼	—.02¼
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 40,498				
Prev. Day Open Int. 92,306 up 728				
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton				
198.00	165.30	Aug	174.40	
200.00	166.80	Sep	175.80	+.10
200.00	168.00	Oct	177.30	
205.50	170.50	Dec	181.60	+1.10
204.00	171.50	Jan	183.00	+1.00
212.00	174.50	Mar	186.00	+2.00
208.00	175.80	May	187.20	+2.20
209.00	177.50	Jul	188.00	+1.10
190.50	174.50	Aug	187.50	+1.50
184.50	175.50	Sep	187.50	+1.50
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 14,989				
Prev. Day Open Int. 61,524				
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.				
25.75	19.50	Aug	24.63	—.15
25.62	19.50	Sep	24.43	—.16
25.56	19.65	Oct	24.43	—.23
25.46	19.75	Dec	24.56	—.27
25.31	19.81	Jan	24.70	—.21
25.25	19.82	Mar	24.80	—.23
25.30	20.15	May	24.80	—.30
25.15	21.05	Jul	24.92	—.19
24.36	24.35	Aug	24.90	—.07
23.90	23.85	Sep	24.85	+.05
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 12,672				
Prev. Day Open Int. 82,530 off 927				
Livestock				
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.				
79.42	69.12	Aug	78.57	—.23
79.10	68.30	Oct	77.80	—.07
78.12	71.00	Dec	76.55	+.13
77.80	72.50	Feb	76.00	+.22
78.05	74.15	Apr	76.42	+.15
75.45	72.42	Jun	74.40	+.20
73.80	72.27	Aug	73.85	+.15
Est. Sales 12,830 Prev. Sales 14,336				
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,770 up 1,718				
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.				
90.35	78.50	Aug	90.00	+.30
88.85	78.80	Sep	87.90	+.13
87.82	78.20	Oct	86.62	+.30
87.75	79.80	Nov	86.40	+.25
87.15	79.75	Jan	85.70	
85.60	80.90	Mar	84.45	—.10
84.85	81.20	Apr	83.85	—.15
82.50	81.10	May	83.05	—.15
Est. Sales 1,263 Prev. Sales 1,119				
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,558 off 101				
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.				
63.42	43.70	Aug	56.87	+.05
55.70	40.80	Oct	49.52	—.08
55.45	44.75	Dec	50.17	
52.95	45.25	Feb	48.52	+.32
48.80	44.85	Apr	44.42	+.15
51.85	48.25	Jun	48.80	+.25
51.00	48.65	Jul	49.00	+.10
48.80	47.10	Aug	47.75	+.75
Est. Sales 4,252 Prev. Sales 10,676				
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,441 off 588				
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.				
69.15	39.30	Aug	50.95	+.13
63.65	48.87	Feb	53.50	—.70
62.95	49.20	Mar	53.22	—.98
63.00	49.50	May	52.50	—.90
57.25	53.30	Jul	53.50	—1.30
Est. Sales 3,183 Prev. Sales 4,181				
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,258 up 87				
Food				
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.				
16.12	9.78	Oct	10.90	+.12
15.22	9.73	Mar	10.77	+.32
15.85	9.80	May	10.77	+.13
14.90	9.88	Jul	10.79	+.14
14.40	.72	Oct	10.86	+.31
Est. Sales 15,314 Prev. Sales 22,136				
Prev. Day Open Int. 124,689				
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton				
1541	941	Sep	1074	+11
1550	965	Dec	1122	+20
1581	985	Mar	1150	+18
1572	1009	May	1183	+18
1590	1060	Jul	1243	+18
1515	1290	Sep	1269	+18
1475	1340	Dec	1299	+18
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 7,670				
Prev. Day Open Int. 58,851				
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.				
202.00	123.50	Sep	188.53	+.05
199.50	124.80	Nov	168.75	—.25
171.00	125.00	Jan	164.25	—.25
190.50	156.00	Mar	163.90	—.15
190.00	157.80	May	163.55	
188.00	162.80	Jul	160.55	
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 797				
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,405				
Metals				
HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.				
134.20	95.00	Aug	134.60	+.60
134.30	92.50	Sep	133.55	+.70
130.70	94.50	Oct	130.60	+.25
126.75	94.50	Nov	127.60	+.30
125.20	97.50	Dec	124.60	+.05
121.50	94.00	Jan	122.65	+.08
115.30	99.50	Feb	120.20	+.00
117.90	92.30	Mar	117.80	+.75
115.50	99.85	Apr	116.85	+.95
114.80	97.00	May	114.30	+.15
108.20	102.30	Jun	112.70	+.15
110.30	96.50	Jul	111.10	+.15
104.40	95.50	Sep	108.50	+.15
106.10	94.50	Dec	106.40	+.15
99.25	96.00	Mar	104.00	+.15
		May	103.60	+.15
Est.Sales 5,000 Prev.Sales 5,056 Prev.Day Open Int. 31,257 Chg. unch				
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.				
75.00	75.00	Aug	78.50	
74.00	73.20	Sep	80.00	
Est. Sales Prev. Sales				
Prev. Day Open Int. 3				
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.				
514.5	477.0	Aug	504.8	—12.3
740.0	481.0	Sep	508.8	—12.7
504.0	486.0	Oct	513.3	—13.1
742.0	492.0	Dec	520.1	—13.1
488.0	499.0	Jan	522.4	—13.2
665.0	502.5	Mar	530.8	—13.2
647.0	510.0	May	538.0	—13.4
667.5	516.5	Jul	545.4	—13.7
654.0	524.0	Sep	553.5	—13.9
623.5	535.0	Dec	564.8	—14.1
596.0	540.0	Jan	568.1	—14.2
613.0	548.0	Mar	576.8	—14.5
Est. Sales 36,800 Prev. Sales 52,803				
Prev. Day Open Int. 100,345				
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.				
580.00	470.00	Aug	494.70	—1.80
540.50	472.50	Oct	500.70	—1.80
551.00	477.00	Jan	506.40	—1.80
554.50	485.50	Apr	511.40	—2.20
528.50	493.00	Jul	517.10	—0.80
513.00	506.00	Oct	522.80	—2.00
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 8,823				
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,053				
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz.- dollars per oz.				
149.50	111.45	Sep	115.50	—1.20
147.00	113.00	Dec	117.50	—.90
142.00	115.95	Mar	119.00	—.90
125.25	117.50	Jun	120.50	—1.50
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 517				
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,747				
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.				
437.00	348.20	Aug	402.60	—2.20
387.00	356.50	Sep	404.00	—2.30
472.00	352.50	Oct	406.50	—2.70
455.50	357.80	Dec	417.30	—2.70
457.50	362.00	Feb	415.50	—2.80
460.00	366.20	Apr	419.40	—2.90
466.20	372.00	Jun	424.00	—2.90
468.00	375.80	Aug	428.20	—2.90
476.00	385.00	Oct	432.50	—2.90
480.00	385.50	Dec	437.70	—3.00
433.00	392.00	Feb	442.90	—2.90
429.50	396.50	Apr	447.80	—2.90
Est. Sales 58,000 Prev. Sales 64,148				
Prev. Day Open Int. 121,972				
Financial				
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.				
92.39	88.74	Sep	92.11	—.01
92.40	89.65	Dec	92.26	
92.35	89.96	Mar	92.19	+.02
92.19	89.91	Jun	91.97	+.03
92.04	90.04	Sep	91.92	+.23
91.82	90.04	Dec	91.44	
91.82	90.09	Mar	91.45	
91.76	90.35	Jun	91.19	+.03
91.72	90.35	Sep	91.10	+.03
91.53	90.34	Dec	90.98	+.03
91.65	90.28	Mar	90.95	
91.51	90.27	Jun	90.86	
91.47	90.27	Sep	90.80	
91.37	90.22	Dec	90.78	
91.00	90.34	Mar	90.49	
90.97	90.41	Jun	90.63	
Est. Sales 89,653 Prev. Sales 123,262				
Prev. Day Open Int. 731,843 off 1,383				
Industrials				
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.				
207.10	187.10	Sep	192.60	+.80
203.10	189.50	Nov	193.20	+.30
205.50	186.30	Jan	198.50	+.30
206.10	191.00	Mar	202.50	—.20
204.40	196.50	May	204.50	
Est. Sales 384 Prev. Sales 578				
Prev. Day Open Int. 3,084 up 18				
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.				
82.85	63.95	Oct	78.85	—.80
77.80	62.80	Dec	68.86	+.02
77.70	63.82	Mar	70.23	+.13
77.40	64.40	May	70.95	+.09
78.30	65.67	Jul	70.72	—.12
72.85	67.70	Oct	68.80	+.10
69.10	66.40	Dec	67.51	+.01
Est. Sales 10,400 Prev. Sales 14,002				
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,572				
Stock Indexes				
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents				
378.90	332.50	Dec	343.75	+.95
383.20	340.50	Mar	349.00	+.95
386.25	344.00	Jun	353.10	+.90
Est. Sales 42,423 Prev. Sales 42,809				
Prev. Day Open Int. 120,077 up 540				
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents				
302.10	256.00	Dec	264.10	+1.20
283.80	260.25	Mar	269.80	+1.20
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 48				
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,209 off 8				
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents				
209.00	181.80	Sep	186.95	+.20
204.50	183.00	Dec	189.05	+.20
207.80	187.70	Mar	191.15	+.30
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 7,333				
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,537				

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,122.70 f	1,119.60 f
Reuters	1,773.90	1,781.20
D.J. Futures	134.16	133.95
Com. Research	237.87	227.60

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final.
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

To Our Readers

Due to electrical problems in lower Manhattan, many of Wednesday's U.S. Futures quotations were unavailable at press time.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Aug. 15

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	33.50	33.30
ACF Holding	41.10	39
Aegon	118.10	116.40
Ahold	130.80	128.30
Akzo	102.60	101.20
AMEV	51.10	50.60
A'Dam Rubber	5	5.10
Amro Bank	67.30	66.70
Bols	180	174.50
Buhrmann Tett	66.20	64.80
BVG	21.50	21.50
Center Parcs	62	62
CSM	83.10	82.40
DAF	26.30	25
DSM	98.30	98.90
Elsevier	87	85
Fokker	45.60	45.70
Gist-Brocades	29	28.20
Heineken	122.40	119.20
Hoogovens	56.80	55.40
Hunter Douglas	79.50	78
IHC Caland	50	49
Inter Mueller	65.80	67
KLM	26.30	26.10
KNP	42.40	41
Nat Neder	66.90	65.40
Nedlloyd	61.40	59
NMB Postbank	44.20	43.40
Oce Grinten	51.80	51.40
Pakhoed	203.70	198.30
Philips	25.50	25.10
Robeco	93.50	92.10
Rodamco	75.40	75.50
Rolinco	91.70	90.20
Rorento	59.10	59
Royal Dutch	145.80	147.20
Unilever	149.60	147.30
Van Ommeren	38.10	37.20
VMF Stork	51.50	50.80
VNU	91.80	91.60
Wessanen	61.30	59.30
Wolters/Kluwer	49.90	49.40

CBS Gen'l Trend Index : 107.30
Previous : 105.40

Markets Closed

The stock markets in Brussels, Madrid, Milan and Paris were closed Wednesday for a holiday.

Frankfurt	Close	Prev.
AEG	275	272.50
Allianz Hold	2685	2645
Altana	532	520
Asko	870	855
BASF	257.90	254
Bayer	261.80	258.50
Bay. Hypo bank	376.20	374
Bay Vereinsbk	407.50	395
BBC	835	825
BHF Bank	452	451
BMW	523	507
Commerzbank	279.50	275
Continental	309	307
Daimler Benz	771	754
Degussa	405	395.20
Dt Babcock	184.50	182
Deutsche Bank	742.50	729.50
Douglas	850	823
Dresdner Bank	421.80	410
Feldmuehle	503	496.50
Harpener	473	470
Henkel	605	588
Hochtief	1318	1290
Hoechst	255.10	253
Hoesch	301.50	293
Holzmann	1470	1428
Horten	260	260
IWKA	343	340
Kali Salz	239	230
Karstadt	680	672
Kaufhof	623	618.50
KHD	237	235
Kloeckner Werke	173	170
Krupp Stahl	339	333
Linde	914	902
Lufthansa	136	136
MAN	395	390
Mannesmann	300.50	296.30
Metallgesell	545	526
Muench Rueck	2350	2362
Nixdorf	315	305
PKI	521	522
Porsche	1040	1035
Preussag	364	371
PWA	263	257
RWE	417	416
Rheinmetall	383	378
Schering	730	725
SEL	385.50	385
Siemens	683.20	673.50
Thyssen	255.50	251.50
Varta	353	352
Veba	386.50	379
VEW	229.50	226.50
Viag	376	377
Volkswagen	542.50	533.90
Wella	731	735

DAX Index : 1742.20
Previous : 1715.85
FAZ Index : 734.35
Previous : 727.45

Helsinki	Close	Prev.
Amer A	120	130
Enso-Gutzeit	28	29
K.O.P.	42.10	44.20
Kymmene	81	81
Nokia	93	92.60
Pohjola	140	150
Stockmann	200	190
United Papers	145	145
Wartsila	370	370

Unitas Index : 537.40
Previous : 536.10

Hong Kong	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	14.60	14.20
Cathay Pacific	8.70	8.40
Cavendish Int'l	3.75	3.68
Cheung Kong	12.30	11.70
China Light Pwr	14.50	13.80
Dairy Farm Int'l	9.75	9.45
Hang Lung Dev	5.30	5.10
Hang Seng Bank	21.10	20.50
Henderson Land	7.95	7.65
HK Air Eng.	18.70	18.20
HK China Gas	11.20	10.70
HK Electric	9.10	8.70
HK Land	8.20	7.90
HK Realty Trust	4.83	4.70
HK Shang Bank	5.80	5.65
HK Shang Htls	4.50	4.43
HK Telecomm	6.30	6.10
HK Ferry	4.65	4.53
Hutch Whampoa	11.30	10.70
Hysan Dev	1.23	1.19
Jardine Math.	32.50	32
Jardine Str Hld	16.10	15.70
Kowloon Motor	6.15	6.05
Mandarin Orient	5.20	5.10
Miramar Hotel	4.15	3.95
New World Dev	10.20	9.85
SHK Props	13.50	13.20
Stelux	1.85	1.70
Swire Pac A	18.10	17.40
Tai Cheung Prps	3.75	3.60
TVE	1.12	1.05
Wharf Hold	8.80	8.40
Wing On Co	7.10	6.90
Winsor Ind.	8	7.95
World Int'l	4.13	4.03

Hang Seng Index : 3178.27
Previous : 3067.53

Johannesburg	Close	Prev.
AECI	15.35	15.35
Altech	69	69
Anglo Amer	120	127.50
Barlows	37	38.25
Blyvoor	17.50	17.50
Buffels	64	69.50
GFSA	85	90.50
Harmony	38	45
Highveld Steel	15	15
Kloof	40.25	43
Nedbank Grp	12	12.25
Rusplat	85	88
SA Brews	40.60	40.50
St Helena	42	42.50
Sasol	14.80	15
Welkom	29	29.75
Western Deep	150	156

Composite Stock Index : 3175
Previous : 3236

London	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	4.82	4.75
Anglo Am Gld	58.02	54.25
AA Corp	17.88	19.16
Asda-MFI Gp	1.20	1.17
Ass Brit Foods	4.03	4.04
Barclays	3.77	3.71
Bass	10.56	10.56
B.A.T.	5.54	5.60
Blue Circle	2.20	2.19
BOC Group	5.81	5.82
Boots	3.02	2.95
Bowater	4.86	4.70
BAe	5.48	5.50
BAA	4.22	4.20
Brit Airways	1.79	1.82
British Gas	2.29	2.32
BP	3.60	3.64
British Steel	1.30	1.29
Brit Telecom	2.93	2.89
BTR	3.78	3.75
Burmah Oil	5.88	5.94
Cable Wire	4.87	4.80
Cadbury Sch	3.37	3.37
Charter Cons	4.40	4.53
Comm Union	4.98	4.99
Cookson	1.54	1.56
Courtaulds	3.24	3.27
Dalgety	3.58	3.58
De Beers	N.Q.	—
Dixons	1.41	1.38
Driefontein	7.25	7.98
Eurotunnel	4.80	4.80
Fisons	3.55	3.52
Gen Acc F	5.02	5.07
GEC	1.87	1.87
GKN	3.57	3.58
Glaxo	7.69	7.58
Grand Met	6.13	6.05
Gt Univ Stores	13.75	13.75
GRE	2.12	2.07
Guinness	7.34	7.32
Hanson Tr	2.17	2.15
Hawker Sidd	5.03	5
ICI	9.52	9.42
Kingfisher	3.40	3.35
Land Sec	5.06	5.05
Legal Gen Grp	3.50	3.84
Lloyds Bank	2.78	2.73
Lonrho	2.64	2.61
Lucas Ind	1.47	1.42
Marks Sp	2.34	2.31
Maxwell	1.78	1.72
MB Group	1.93	1.98
Midland Bk	2.61	2.60
NatWest	3.04	2.98
Pearson Grp	7.23	7.19
P and O	5.82	5.75
Pilkington	1.76	1.74
Prudential	2.21	2.17
Racal Elec	1.79	1.76
Randfontein	3.59	3.61
Rank Org	6.77	6.83
Reed Int'l	4.06	4.10
Reuters	10.13	10.08
Rolls Royce	1.98	1.97
Royal Dutch	43.75	43.88
RTZ	5.28	5.25
Saatchi	0.65	0.67
Sainsbury	2.96	2.95
Sears Holds	0.91	0.90
Shell	4.74	4.84
Siebe	5.57	5.52
STC	2.50	2.52
Std Chart Bk	4.24	4.18
Storehouse	1.31	1.31
Sun Alliance	3.03	3.05
Tate and Lyle	2.77	2.73
Tesco	2.23	2.20
Thorn EMI	6.85	6.93
T.I. Group	4.80	4.75
Trafalgar Hse	2.70	2.72
THF	2.70	2.70
Ultramar	3.41	3.44
Unilever	6.70	6.60
Utd Biscuits	3.39	3.39
Vickers	2.23	2.23
War Loan 3½	31.44	31.19
Wellcome	5.30	5.26
Woolworth	14.50	14.56

F.T. 30 Index : 1749.10
Previous : 1745.50
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2237.20
Previous : 2234.00

Montreal	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	25⅝	25⅛
Bank Montreal	27⅛	26⅝
Bell Canada	37⅛	37½
Bombardier A	18⅝	N.Q.
Bombardier B	18⅜	18⅝
Cambior	14⅛	14¼
Cascades	3.80	3.90
Dominion Text A	9⅛	9½
Donohue	N.Q.	—
MacMillan Bl	17⅝	17½
Memotec	8⅛	8½
Natl Bk Canada	9⅝	10
Noverco	N.Q.	—
Power Corp.	15⅝	15
Provigo	9	9
Quebec Tel	N.Q.	14⅝
Quebecor A	11⅝	N.Q.
Quebecor B	11⅞	11⅝
Videotron	11½	11½

Industrials Index : 1545.55
Previous : 1532.82

Sao Paulo	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	20.20	21.80
Bradesco	2.74	2.80
Brahma	7.90	7.51
Paranapanema	1.65	1.66
Petrobras	192	194
Vale Rio Doce	42.30	43.50
Varig	19	21

Bovespa Index : 29445
Previous : 29562

Singapore	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	3.18	3.08
DBS	10.90	10.70
Fraser Neave	7.60	7.45
Genting	10.30	9.95
Harrisons Plant	1.47	1.45
Haw Par	2.61	2.58
Hume	4	3.74
Inchcape	4.80	4.40
Keppel	6.75	6.60
KL Kepong	2.59	2.58
Lum Chang	1.21	1.18
Malayan Banking	8.60	8.25
OCBC	8.30	8.05
OUB	N.Q.	4.44
OUE	N.Q.	6.85
Sembawang	5.50	5.40
Shangrila	7.55	7.10
Sime Darby	2.78	2.65
SIA	12.40	12.30
S'pore Land	13.90	13.50
S'pore Press	9.25	8.70
Sing Steamship	3.18	3.08
Straits Trading	2.98	2.87
UOB	6	5.85
United Overseas	1.76	1.70

Straits Times Ind. Index : 1317.80
Previous : 1294.72

Stockholm	Close	Prev.
AGA	305	305
Alfa Laval	250	250
Asea	750	750
Astra A	516	515
Atlas Copco	300	N.Q.
Electrolux B	223	223
Ericsson	1270	1245
Esselte-A	230	230
Handelsbanken	128	128
Pharmacia-A	223	223
Norsk Hydro	231.50	230
Saab-Scania	290	290
Sandvik	310	297
SCA-A	117	116
S-E Banken	81	82
Skandia F	186	189
Skanska	460	465
SKF	134	130
Stora	319	322
Trelleborg B	159	157
Volvo	322	324

Affaersvaerlden Index : 1204.40
Previous : 1197.70

Sydney	Close	Prev.
ANZ	4.67	4.70
BHP	11.20	11.15
Bond	N.Q.	—
Boral	3.26	3.27
Bougainville	1.26	1.25
Coles Myer	7.80	7.80
Comalco	4.25	4.30
CRA	12	12.20
CSR	5.12	5.06
Dunlop	3.02	3.05
Elders IXL	1.72	1.73
ICI Australia	4.15	4.20
Magellan	1.80	1.87
MIM	2.52	2.52
Nat Aust Bank	6.72	6.66
News Corp	11.65	11.60
N Broken Hill	2.41	2.40
Poseidon	2.54	2.58
QCT Resources	1.50	1.52
Santos	4.96	4.94
TNT	2.46	2.43
Western Mining	5.54	5.68
Westpac Banking	4.84	4.82
Woodside	3.17	3.20

All Ordinaries Index : 1563.00
Previous : 1564.00

Tokyo	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	831	751
Asahi Chemical	783	754
Asahi Glass	1470	1430
Bank of Tokyo	1270	1180
Bridgestone	1370	1290
Canon	1690	1590
Casio	1430	1380
C.Itoh	729	679
Dai Nippon Print	1670	1640
Daiwa House	2180	2090
Daiwa Securities	1240	1140
Fanuc	6490	6180
Fuji Bank	2370	2250
Fuji Photo	4130	3900
Fujitsu	1340	1260
Hitachi	1390	1280
Hitachi Cable	1020	970
Honda	1560	1490
Ito Yokado	3550	3380
Japan Air Lines	1590	1520
Kajima	1540	1500
Kansai Power	2990	2850
Kawasaki Steel	520	515
Kirin Brewery	1680	1610
Komatsu	1080	1020
Kubota	825	793
Kyocera	8180	8000
Matsu Elec Inds	1890	1800
Matsu Elec Wks	1850	1750
Mitsubishi Bk	1970	1910
Mitsubishi Kasei	639	618
Mitsubishi Elec	884	850
Mitsubishi Hev	870	830
Mitsubishi Corp	1300	1240
Mitsui and Co	800	750
Mitsukoshi	1470	1450
Mitsumi	2220	1920
NEC	1750	1660
NGK Insulators	1280	1230
Nikko Securities	1040	990
Nippon Kogaku	1480	1410
Nippon Oil	1280	1340
Nippon Steel	545	538
Nippon Yusen	749	710
Nissan	973	934
Nomura Sec	1930	1820
NTT (SF)	8804	8690
Olympus Optical	1440	1350
Pioneer	5660	5550
Ricoh	941	900
Sanyo Elec	828	765
Sharp	1580	1490
Shimazu	1030	993
Shinetsu Chem	1500	1440
Sony	8080	7820
Sumitomo Bk	2100	1950
Sumitomo Chem	594	580
Sumi Marine	900	858
Sumitomo Metal	530	508
Taisei Corp	1130	1060
Taisho Marine	870	847
Takeda Chem	1460	1420
TDK	6420	6050
Teijin	658	636
Tokyo Marine	1180	1100
Tokyo Elec Pw	3590	3460
Toppan Printing	1560	1460
Toray Ind.	720	670
Toshiba	995	935
Toyota	2000	1910
Yamaichi Sec	1060	1020

Nikkei 225 : 28112
Previous : 26472
Topix Index : 2077
Previous : 2020

Toronto	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	15⅜	15½
Agnico Eagle	8⅝	8⅝
Air Canada	8⅝	8⅝
Alberta Energy	16⅛	15⅞
Am Barrick Res	25⅜	25⅛
BCE	37⅜	37⅜
BCED	0.21	0.20
Bk Nova Scotia	14⅝	14⅝
BC Gas	15⅛	15⅛
BC Phone	18⅝	18
BP Canada	19⅜	19⅜
Bramalea	11⅛	11⅛
Brunswick	9⅛	9⅛
CAE	6⅞	6⅞
Campeau	1⅛	1.43
CIBC	26⅝	26¼
Canadian Pacific	19⅝	19⅝
Can Packers	18⅛	18⅛
Can Tire A	21⅝	21⅝
Cantor	25⅝	25⅝
Cara	N.Q.	16⅛
CCL Ind B	9⅝	9⅝
Cineplex	3.65	3.45
Cominco	25⅝	25⅝
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	7½	7⅝
Denison Min B	1.74	1.83
Dickenson Min A	5	5⅛
Dofasco	22	21⅞
Dylex A	4.45	4.45
Echo Bay Mines	15⅜	16⅛
Equity Silver A	1.49	1.48
FCA Int'l	N.Q.	10⅛
Fed Ind A	12⅛	12⅛
Fletcher Chall A	15⅛	14⅝
FPI	4.98	4.95
GoldCorp	4.70	4.80
Gulf Cda Res	16⅛	16⅛
Hees Int'l	22⅝	22⅝
Hemlo Gld Mines	14	14⅛
Hollinger	12⅛	12⅛
Horsham	10⅛	10½
Hudson Bay	5⅝	N.Q.
Imasco	36⅝	36½
Inco	34	33⅝
Interhome	49	49
Jannock	15⅛	15
Labatt	22⅝	22⅝
Loblaw Co	16⅝	17
Mackenzie	7½	7⅝
Magna Int'l A	3.15	3
Maritime	16⅝	17
Mark Res	11⅝	12
MacLean Hunt X	8⅝	8⅝
Molson A	34⅝	34⅝
Noma Ind A	6⅝	6⅝
Noranda	19	18⅝
Noranda Forest	10⅝	10⅝
Norcen Energy	27⅛	27⅛
Nova Corp	8⅝	7⅝
Oshawa	30⅝	30⅝
Pagurin A	7½	7½
Placer Dome	21⅝	21⅝
Poco Petroleum	7⅝	8
PWA Corp	10	10⅛
Quebec Sturgeon	N.Q.	1
Rayrock	10⅝	9⅝
Renaissance	15	15
Rogers B	7⅝	7⅝
Rothmans	N.Q.	—
Royal Bank Can	23⅝	23⅝
Royal TrustCo	13⅝	13⅝
Sceptre Res	4.10	4.15
Scott's Hosp	14⅝	14⅝
Seagram	92⅝	91⅝
Sears Can	10⅝	10⅝
Shell Can	40⅛	40⅛
Sherritt Gordon	N.Q.	7⅝
SHL Systemhse	7⅛	7⅝
Southam	21⅛	21⅛
Spar Aerospace	18⅛	18⅝
Steico A	16⅝	16
Teck B	27⅛	27⅝
Thomson News	13⅝	13½
Toronto Dom	18⅝	18⅝
Torstar B	N.Q.	24½
TransAlta Util	12	12
TransCda Pipe	16½	16⅝
Triton Finl A	17	17
Trimac	7½	7⅝
Trizec A	18⅛	18⅝
Turbo Resources	0.42	0.42
Unicorp A	N.Q.	1⅛
Woodward's Ltd	1.35	N.Q.

TSE 300 Index : 3594.80
Previous : 3495.80

Zurich	Close	Prev.
Adia Int'l	1220	1175
Alusuisse	1325	1295
Bank Leu	2850	2850
Brown Boveri	5760	5650
Ciba Geigy	2768	2720
CS Holding	2100	2060
Elektrow	3060	3020
Fischer	1830	1810
Interdiscount	4060	3980
Jacobs Suchard	8360	8350
Jelmoli	1978	1950
Landis Gyr	1370	1350
Moevenpick	5750	5550
Nestle	8050	7910
Oerlikon-B	770	765
Pargesa Hld	1300	1300
Roche Holding B	3790	3680
Sandoz	1950	1880
Schindler	6500	6500
Sulzer	645	642
Surveillance	5490	5380
Swissair	810	800
SBC	297	289
Swiss Reinsur	550	538
Swiss Volksbank	1380	1360
Union Bank	3220	3130
Winterthur	3810	3680
Zurich Ins	1970	1950

SBS Index : 677.80
Previous : 668.90

Malaysia's Financial Sector Is Riding a Wave

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Riding an economic boom, Malaysia's financial sector is set to grow 7.5 percent in 1990, which follows 9.5 percent growth in 1989, industry analysts said.

The sustained growth means banking and finance companies, rocked by scandals and shunned by investors during the early and mid-1980s, are fast regaining their charm as a robust property sector and higher credit demand boost earnings, the analysts said.

"The extra kicker is the unwinding of some bad loans booked in the early 1980s," said Loo Kok Yuen, investment analyst with Crosby Research Ltd. "Several banks are good stock plays."

Even the uncertainties sparked by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait have not dampened bullish sentiment on financial stocks, the analysts said.

"Banking and finance stocks will go along with the market in the short term, but in the medium term they should perform well," said Mr. Loo.

The stockbroker Hoare Govett, in a report on six leading financial institutions, forecast that earnings would rise by 57 percent this year compared to the strong 83 percent growth in 1989, largely due to rising credit needs in a fast expanding economy.

Malayan Banking Bhd., the country's largest bank, is expected to post a group net profit of 145 million ringgit ($53.8 million) for the year through the end of June, and 187.5 million ringgit in the following year, up from 80.6 million ringgit in the year earlier, Hoare Govett said.

Arab-Malaysian Merchant Bank, the country's leading merchant bank, was also identified as a top performer. Its net profit rose 19 percent, to 48 million ringgit in the year ending March 1990.

Shares of Malayan Banking and Arab-Malaysian, which now hover at around 12.70 ringgit and 6.35 ringgit each, are expected to rise to about 14.50 and 8.30 ringgit, respectively, over the next year, Hoare Govett said.

Loan demand in Malaysia's banking system is set to grow by at least 30 percent in 1990, after total credit extended by the sector rose 19.7 percent, to 92.14 billion ringgit, in 1989, analysts said.

"We see bank and finance stocks appreciating by about 20 percent over the next six months," said Mr. Loo.

Malaysia's once commodity-dependent economy has posted average gross domestic product growth of 8 percent since 1988, after recovering from its worst recession in 1985. The boom has been fueled by record foreign investment in manufacturing.

Higher loan demand has been boosted by government guidelines, which require foreign companies to source 60 percent of their borrowings from local banks, analysts said.

Ambase Shares Fall Sharply

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Shares of Ambase Corp. nosedived Wednesday on disappointment over terms of the sale of its insurance unit and on lower-than-expected second-quarter earnings, analysts said.

"It's a lousy deal and they had horrible earnings," said Udayan Ghose, an analyst at Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. "The shareholders get zero out of that transaction."

In early trading in New York, Ambase was the most active issue, plunging by $5 to $2.50 a share. Ambase officials were not immediately available for comment.

Ambase said Tuesday that it had agreed to sell Home Insurance Co. to Vik Brothers International, a London-based investment group, in a deal valued at $905 million.

Ambase, a financial services company based in New York, had said in February that it would sell its insurance operation to increase its stock price, repay debt and give stockholders a special dividend.

But the company said after announcing the Home deal that it would not pay the dividend because of what it characterized as the low price fetched by Home.

"This is the best deal we were offered," said an Ambase spokesman. "We talked to a lot of people all over the world."

Vik Brothers is a family-owned investment firm controlled by Alexander Vik. A spokesman for Mr. Vik did not return telephone calls.

On Tuesday, Ambase reported a second-quarter loss of $3.12 per share, including an operating loss of 75 cents. In the same period last year, the company had a profit of 90 cents, including an operating profit of 76 cents. Mr. Ghose said he had expected an operating profit of about 30 cents per share.

The Home acquisition is the latest buyout of a U.S. insurer by European interests, which are seen as attempting to increase their positions in the huge American market. Allianz AG of West Germany, Europe's largest insurance company, announced Aug. 3 that it had agreed to buy Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. for $3.3 billion in cash.

Analysts said Ambase had been forced to look for a buyer because its stock price was dragged down by concern over the future value of its assets.

If the deal is completed, Ambase would retain Carteret Bancorp, leaving itself as a holding company with assets totaling $6 billion and less than 2,000 employees. Ambase currently has $13 billion in assets and 9,400 workers.

Ambase had close financial ties to Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. and is owed about $42 million by the company, which has sought protection from creditors in bankruptcy court.

In addition, Ambase has a $200 million "junk bond" portfolio that has plummeted in value.

The returns from Ambase's insurance business have also been disappointing.

Under the deal struck by Ambase, Vik will pay $544 million in cash for Home and assume a $76 million bond issue and a $285 million preferred share issue, $124 million of which is owned by Ambase.

The company said it would sell that $124 million stake separately.

Ambase said proceeds of the sale would retire the company's $730 million in debt. *(Reuters, NYT, AP)*

Queens Moat Buys 49% of French Hotelier

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Queens Moat Houses PLC, the fast-growing British hotel company, said Wednesday that it had paid £30 million ($56.7 million) for a 49 percent interest in the operator of French Holiday Inns.

Queens Moat also has an option to purchase the remaining 51 percent of HI Management for up to £48 million on or before April 1993.

Queens Moat has 175 hotels in six European countries and more than 20,000 rooms. It said its goal is to derive more income from the Continent.

"The reason for the expansion in Europe is to spread our risk," a Queens Moat official said.

HI owns eight hotels in France, seven of which operate as Holiday Inns, and two in Belgium.

(Reuters, AFP)

PowerGen, Conoco Plan U.K. Pipeline

Reuters

LONDON — Kinetica Ltd., a joint venture between PowerGen PLC and Conoco (UK) Ltd., said Wednesday that it plans to build and operate a £200 million (5379 million) onshore gas pipeline system in Britain.

The pipeline system would compete with the existing system owned by British Gas PLC, which allows third parties to negotiate use of its lines.

Kinetica said that the planned pipeline, with capacity of some 1.2 billion cubic meters per day, would carry North Sea gas from Conoco's terminal at Theddlethorpe, Lincolnshire, on the English east coast, to power stations and other major users in London and the east Midlands.

It said the 285-kilometer route was chosen to give access to power stations owned by PowerGen, which is due to be privatized soon.

Kinetica said it plans to apply to the Secretary of State for Energy in 1991 for permission to build the first stage of the project — pipelines from the terminal to an installation at Waddington and to the London area.

Approval would permit construction to start in 1993 and be completed by late 1995.

"Our objective is to offer a direct and competitive source of supply to a significant proportion of the country's power generators and other industrial and commercial users," said Norman Ellis, Kinetica managing director.

Mr. Ellis said that as well as receiving gas from the southern North Sea, the new system was envisaged ultimately to be capable of taking supplies from the central and northern North Sea and delivering them direct to users in southern England.

Kinetica, which is owned 50-50 by PowerGen and Conoco, said a 36-inch (92-centimeter) pipeline would run from Theddlethorpe to Waddington, from where a 26-inch section would run to east London and eventually to the Isle of Grain, southeast of London, where PowerGen has a power station.

Provision would be made for a further line towards Birmingham in central England in the near future.

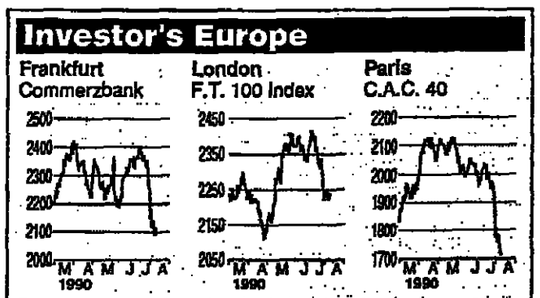
Kinetic said PowerGen is considering adding gas-fired generation to the oil-fired Isle of Grain power station and to its coal-fired power station at Cottam in Nottinghamshire. It has also applied to build a combined cycle gas turbine station at Rye House in Hertfordshire, north of London.

PowerGen, due to be floated early next year, may now be sold to a single corporate buyer.

Hanson PLC is expected to make a formal bid for it this month.

In addition, the British insurance company Legal & General Group PLC said earlier this month that it would take part in a proposed buyout of PowerGen by management, employees and the Union of Democratic Mineworkers. That offer, according to UDM's president, values PowerGen at £1.5 billion.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	107.30	105.40	+1.80
Brussels	Stock Index	Closed	5710.98	-
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2116.20	2088.30	+1.34
Frankfurt	DAX	1742.20	1715.05	+1.58
Helsinki	UNITAS	537.40	538.10	-0.13
London	Financial Times 30	1748.20	1742.60	+0.32
London	FT-SE 100	2239.30	2234.00	+0.24
Madrid	General Index	Closed	260.65	-
Milan	MIB	Closed	934.30	-
Paris	CAC 40	Closed	1712.03	-
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1204.40	1197.70	+0.56
Vienna	Stock Index	Closed	623.62	-
Zurich	SBS	617.80	608.40	+1.55

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Hoogovens' Net Profit Fell 72% in Half

Reuters

IJMUIDEN, Netherlands — The Dutch steel and aluminum company Hoogovens NV on Wednesday reported that its net income fell 72 percent in the first half to 155 million guilders ($87 million) from 562 million a year earlier.

Revenue fell to 4.18 billion guilders from 4.64 billion.

Much of the sharp decline in profit was due to an extraordinary gain last year of 345 million guilders from the sale of a cement subsidiary and minority interests in a number of affiliated businesses.

Hoogovens sold the cement unit to Eerste Nederlandse Cement Industrie NV last February for a profit it estimated then at 250 million guilders.

Hoogovens forecast full-year profit of 310 million guilders, compared with 751 million guilders last year, meaning the company expects second-half earnings to be equal to those of the first half. Its stock rose 1.40 guilders Wednesday to 56.80 before the results were released.

Novo's Results Beat Expectations

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — Novo Nordisk A/S said Wednesday that net profit in the first half fell 3.3 percent from the year-earlier period, but the results were better than expected and the company's shares rose on the news.

The biotechnology group reported that net profit fell to 404 million kroner ($66.7 million) in the half from 418 million in the year-earlier period. Analysts' forecasts on net profit had ranged from 350 million to 410 million kroner.

Pretax profit rose 2.2 percent, to 603 million kroner, from 589 million.

The company also said it expected full-year pretax profit to exceed the 1.05 billion kroner profit posted in 1989.

Previously, Novo Nordisk said it expected 1990 profit to be flat because of the weakness of currencies such as the dollar and yen, in which a sizeable proportion of the group's sales are made.

The company said its revised forecast depended on exchange-rate stability for the rest of the year.

Sales of most of the group's products were above 1989 levels in volume terms in the first half, leading to a 6 percent rise in sales, to 3.98 billion kroner. This was despite an average fall of 8 percent in the value of Novo Nordisk's main trading partners' currencies from first-half 1989 levels, it said.

Sales in most markets were better than expected, but some first-half sales had been budgeted for the second half, it said.

The stock market reacted enthusiastically to the results, marking the share price up 13 kroner to 324 when trading resumed after the announcement. Trading in the stock was active.

The company said pretax income rose less than sales because of increased raw material and capacity costs. The higher costs stemmed from the rise in sales volumes and increased prices for some raw materials, and from expansion in the sales, marketing and production areas.

Underlying the importance of currency swings for its results, Novo Nordisk said net financial income in the first half was 90 million kroner, compared with a 60 million loss in the same period of 1989.

Before the results were released, analysts said the persistent strength of the Danish kroner was expected to dampen an otherwise good performance by Novo Nordisk.

"We see first half pretax profit of 500 million to 540 million kroner and net profit of 350 million to 375 million," said Andrew Tivenan, of the London brokerage James Capel & Co.

Mr. Tivenan said his estimate was conservative.

Another Danish analyst, who declined to be identified, said he expected pretax profit of 550 million to 600 million kroner.

"Sales are good, but the currency factor is still depressing," he added.

Novo Nordisk said in May the value of the group's invoicing currencies against the kronor had fallen by an average 7 percent in the first quarter from year-ago levels and 4 percent from fourth quarter 1989.

Unidanmark Has 11% Profit Rise

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — Unidanmark A/S, the Danish bank holding concern, said Wednesday that group earnings before depreciation rose 11.3 percent, to 1.94 billion kroner ($320.7 million), in the first half.

Unidanmark began operations on Jan. 1 after its creation through the merger of three large Danish banks, Privatbanken A/S, SDS Holding A/S and Andelsbanken A/S.

The company said it intends to freeze spending at the 1990 level for the next three years.

Robeco's Stock Funds Fell By 4% in 1990 First Half

Reuters

ROTTERDAM — The investment company Rotterdamsch Beleggingsconsortium NV, known as Robeco, said Wednesday that share prices for its stock investment funds fell in the first half of 1990, but that the value of its bond fund rose slightly.

The stock funds, Robeco and Rolinco, fell by 4.2 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively, compared with gains of 10.3 percent and 11.9 percent in the first six months of 1989.

The decline was caused mainly by losses on the Tokyo stock market and by the effects of a lower yen, the company said.

Shares in Rorento, a bond investment fund, rose by 0.2 percent, against a first-half gain of 2 percent last year.

Robeco said that, given the recent rises in interest rates and the present political uncertainties, the falls in the share prices of its investment funds was limited and the group was cautiously positive about the second half.

Net income of the investment fund Robeco fell to 211 million guilders ($119 million) in the first six months of 1990.

Mannesmann Net Profit Rose in 1990 First Half

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — The engineering concern Mannesmann AG said Wednesday that its net profit rose 2.2 percent to 183 million Deutsche marks ($116 million) in the first half and said that good business developments would continue in the second half.

Revenue in the period rose 10 percent to 11.29 billion DM from 10.28 billion DM.

As late as July, the company said it expected flat earnings.

Mannesmann said it had a high level of orders on hand and a good inflow of orders in most divisions at the end of the half. The company said it expected "developments in the second half that will guarantee the current good level of business." It did not elaborate.

In trading on the Frankfurt stock exchange, Mannesmann's shares rose 4 DM to 300.50.

"Compared with the first half of 1989, which was characterized by extraordinarily large orders, business developments in the reporting period were satisfactory," the company said.

It noted, however, that developments had been widely different in its various business sectors, although the continuing high level of industrial investment had been positive for most Mannesmann subsidiaries.

Incoming orders fell 2.9 percent to 13.05 billion DM in the first half, Mannesmann said. Excluding the tank maker Krauss-Maffei AG, acquired this year, orders fell 7 percent.

Several units, including Mannesmann's automotive technology unit, Fichtel & Sachs AG, received more orders than in the same period of 1989. But Fichtel & Sachs' net profit fell to 10 million DM from 15.8 million.

The company's orders on hand at the end of June, excluding Krauss-Maffei, rose 6 percent from the previous year's levels, Mannesmann said.

Order growth was particularly strong in the engineering and plant construction division, rising 10 percent from the level of the first half of 1989. Mannesmann said the growth was primarily due to the takeover of Krauss-Maffei.

Order inflow dropped a sharp 10 percent in the electronics division, Mannesmann said, noting that part of the drop was due to high comparative figures in the first half of 1989.

ICI: *British Chemical Giant Boosted by Sale of Stake*

(Continued from first finance page)

shareholder, had held discussions about the stake.

But according to sources in Enterprise, there was uncertainty about Elf's own intentions, with many believing the French company wanted to acquire the stake in order to sell it for a profit.

Moreover, with many French state-owned corporations on the acquisition trail around the globe, the British Department of Trade and Industry recently warned that it would look carefully at what could amount to "nationalization by the back door."

"After the DTI statements, Elf stepped back. That, with the uncertainty in the Middle East, dashed hopes of selling for a higher price," Mr. Ingles said.

"We consider this a good price and a good deal for all our shareholders," said an ICI spokesman, Steve Brown.

A Warburg spokesman asserted that the shares had been snapped up by a wide range of institutions in Britain, the Continent, the United States and in Japan. He declined to identify any of the purchasers, however.

Enterprise reported a profit of £115.6 million on revenue of £337.1 million last year. ICI had 1989 revenue of £13.1 billion. In the first six months of this year, it earned £733 million before tax, down from £925 million in the same period last year. Analysts said the sale of the Enterprise stake would upgrade ICI's 1990 pretax profit forecasts by £20 million to £30 million.

In the last decade, ICI has moved steadily away from reliance on bulk chemicals, which depend on oil as a feedstock, toward specialty chemicals, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology and other leading-edge, technology-driven businesses, said the analysts.

This year the company is expected to derive 25 percent of its profits from bulk chemicals as opposed to about 50 percent only two years ago.

ICI's turnover is distributed throughout the globe, with 22 percent coming from Britain, 25 percent from the rest of Western Europe, 29 percent from the Americas, 18 percent from the Asia-Pacific region and 6 percent elsewhere. Mr. Brown said ICI hopes to raise its presence in East Asia by a further 9 to 10 percent of revenue by the mid-1990s. Investments in new technical centers and productive capacity there exceed £200 million.

"This is a very important consideration," maintained Mr. Morrish. "This is a global business and you cannot ignore the fast-growing eastern markets. You have to look at the business long term and that is what ICI is doing."

The analysts said they expected ICI to invest heavily in current businesses and to remain active in the search for mergers and acquisitions worldwide. But they warned not to expect any dramatic coups any time soon.

"I would expect ICI to keep its powder dryish," said Mr. Ingles, who said he doubted the company would rush to make new acquisitions. "ICI has always kept a clear separation between raising money and spending it."

Underwriters Take 53% Of Ferranti Rights Issue

Reuters

LONDON — Ferranti International PLC, the troubled British electronics company, said Wednesday that it had received applications for a mere 47.3 percent of its £46.8 million ($89 million) rights issue. The remainder was taken up by 12 institutional underwriters.

Ferranti's chief executive, Eugene Anderson, said market conditions "were not helpful" in placing the stock. Still, he said, "Ferranti now has the funds necessary to effect its recovery."

Weekly net asset value

Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V.

on **13-08-1990 U.S. $345.40**

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Rokin 55, 1012 KK Amsterdam.
Tel. + 31-20-5211188.

Hanson Industries
through its affiliate HM Holdings, Inc.,

has acquired through a series of transactions

Peabody Holding Company Inc.

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Hanson Industries.

ROTHSCHILD INC.

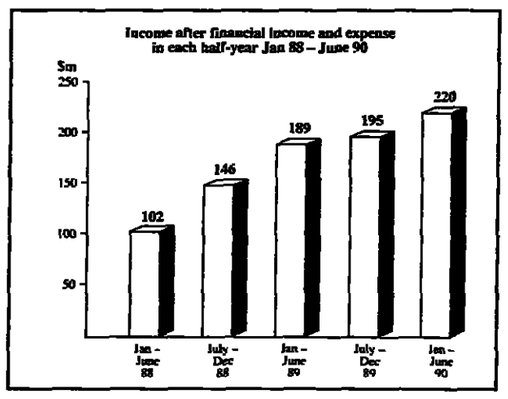
Affiliated companies in
London Paris Zurich Milan Hong Kong Singapore Sydney Toronto Vancouver

August 16, 1990

SKF First Six Months 1990

SKF is the world leader in the rolling bearing industry, with a market share of approximately 20%. The product range also includes cutting tools and other precision engineered products.

SKF six months profit $220 million



January – June 1990	Change	Swedish Kronor	Dollar equivalent
Income after financial income and expense	+11%	1,343m	220m
Earnings per share	-4%	6.65	1.09
Sales	+15%	14,707m	2,407m

A key element of SKF's long term strategy, is expansion through acquisition. In line with this policy and to build on the company's leading position, SKF Tools is to be merged with West German tool company Gunther & Co (Titex), to form CTT Cutting Tools Technology. CTT will be the world's largest manufacturer of tools made from high speed steel. The transaction is contingent upon approval of the German cartel authorities.

For a copy of the 1990 Half Year Report, please contact SKF Group Public Affairs S-415 50, Göteborg, Sweden. Tel +46 (31) 371000

SKF is treated with the symbol SKF RY on the NASDAQ national list. All the figures have been converted from Swedish kronor. Average exchange rate for 1988: $1US dollar = 6.11 SEK: Jan – June 1989 $1US dollar = 6.42 SEK: Average exchange rate for 1989: $1US dollar = 6.44 SEK: Jan – June 1990 $1US dollar = 6.11 SEK.

AB SKF SKF

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

Coming September 24th in the IHT's 1992 series

Banking, Financial Services, Insurance

Among the topics to be covered:

- Interview with a leading international banker.
- The effect of German monetary integration.
- The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
- East-West training of financial executives.
- Impact of EC directives.
- Banking secrecy.
- European stock markets.
- Involvement of North American banks.
- Expansion of Japanese banks in the EC.
- Cooperative banking.
- International funds: influence of the UCITS directives.
- Insurance: Expansion of the industry and the effect of cross-border merger.

For advertising information, contact your nearest IHT office or Paris headquarters.

The International Herald Tribune is honored to welcome these world-renowned companies as sponsors of its 1992 series.

ALCATEL · WestLB Die Westdeutsche Landesbank · RHÔNE-POULENC · Allianz · In Touch with Tomorrow TOSHIBA

International Herald Tribune

Supplements Manager, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Telex: 613595. Fax: (33-1) 4637 50 44.

(Continued on next page)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 18

Brinkmn Hill · Gottschlk · Sonat · CrownNtA n · Norsk Hd s · viWstPfd pfB · EnternCp · NovaNord · FreeptMcM pf · SmithSchm

NEW LOWS 76

AAR Cp · ALLTEL pf · BennettBks · CftrNews n · CrystBrd · DtRtnAir · EmrsnElSys · FlrstFor pf · GrannyGds n · Ireland Sfl · KnightRid · NorDrw pf · OfcmCp · PapaTutti · RobtnHall · SNWInc · Tekhelm · US Home · WhitmanCp · AM Intl pf · AmBoise · CNA InclSh · CentiVIPS · CurtisWnt n · Dlxt REIT · EuropeFd n · FlaCoCp · GuerdaPr s · InterTan · Loforse · NewAmerHl · Oxford Ind · RMI Titan n · RussTogs · SmithCP pf · USLICO · VulcanMatl · WolverWW · AMR Corp · AmPresid · CV REIT · Chemed · DataGnrl · DynaCn Am · FalCbl Cp · GelmlI lt · HuffmSup s · K Mart · LandsEnd · NwstPdSvc · Pan Am · PerkElRey · Rymer pf · SyraChr · UtdDomin · Wasmtn · AMD pf · BRT Rlty · CmpPrdct · Clark Eq · Datapoint · EmrsnEF · FtFdBcp pfB · GldnWst n · Int'l prze · KaufmBdHm · MonarchCap · OrtgnrPip n · PhilaSub · RhnePoul pfA · StJoePaper n · ThermoEl · UsairGp · Webb Del

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 1

ISS IntSv

NEW LOWS 39

AdamsCo · Cflcp wtA · FlokaJohn · Howell Ind · Lumex · MarnCo · PenEaNW · PrtxCapTr · Science Mgt · TIE Comm · Aircast Hl · CrwnCpP A · ForestCty A · IntPlnSvc · MC Ship · MorrsIP wtA · PenRE · RagonBrad · Speed Of · TurnerBrdA · AmTr-I prfA · CmnCoP B · GlobiCon · IlImnk pf · MdcNSch · NewMexAr · PerkInSv · RhoeP rt · Skope II · Voplex · AmTr-hwp wt · DatLabs · HMG Cpt'l · Jakosan Pd · McRae A · PLAN Intl · PtRvry A · Sonnt's · SunshneJr

TO OUR READERS IN GERMANY

It's never been easier to subscribe and save. Just contact us at our Frankfurt office. Phone: (069) 69 48 92 Fax: (069) 69 48 94

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
97¾	91	OhEd pf	9.12	9.9	–	z210	92½	92½	92½	+1
91	85	OhEd pf	8.64	10.0	–	z30	86	86	86	
25½	23	OhP pfG	2.27	9.0	–	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	
39¼	33	OklaGE	2.48	7.1	11	584	35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]										

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
17¾	7⅜	Tesoro				47	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
68½	49⅞	Texaco	3.00a	4.8	14	7670	62¾	62	62⅛	– ⅜
[illegible]										

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
294	100¾	UAL Cp			10	2449	107	104	104⅝	– 1⅜
27¾	17½	UDC pf	3.75	21.1	–	104	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
27¾	11⅛	UDC	2.00	17.0	3	41	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
25¾	16½	UDC pf	3.62	20.3	–	89	18⅛	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
20	14¼	UGI s	1.18	7.2	12	295	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	– ⅛
28½	10⅝	UJB Fn	1.16	9.2	7	557	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ½
42½	28	UJB pf	3.39e	11.9	–	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅝
9⅛	3¼	UNCInc			–	137	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
57⅝	36	UNUM	.80	1.5	11	905	54	52½	53	+ ⅝
17½	3¼	URS			–	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
33¼	22⅝	USFG	2.92	12.7	18	2373	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
25½	19¾	WICOR	1.44	6.9	11	37	21	20⅝	21	
10	8⅝	ZweigTl	.96	10.7	–	816	9⅛	8⅞	9	

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post
Edited in Paris TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1989 Printed in New York

HEADING FOR NORTH AMERICA?

You Can Now Receive Same-Day Delivery of The Global Newspaper in Key American Cities.

To subscribe call us toll-free in the U.S.:
1-800-882 2884.
(In New York, call: 212-752 3890.)
Or write: International Herald Tribune, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.
Or Telex: 427175, Or Fax: 212-7558785.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

August 14, 1990

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (r) – regularly; (t) – twice weekly; (m) – monthly.

ABACUS FUNDS
(m) Abacus Fund Ltd. $ 10.2111
(b) Abacus Guarl.Fd. Mar.'94 $ 10.21
(m) Abacus Guarl.Fd. July'95 $
ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (E.C)
(m) ABC FUTURES FUND LTD $ 101.55
ABN BANK 1.D.M., P.O. Box 669, Amsterdam
(w) ABN-Aandelenfonds FL 72.72
(w) ABN-Beleggingsfonds Ned. FL 59.89
(w) Aldeloc $ 22.00
(w) Alrenta FL 158.90
(w) America-Fund (LE) $ 145.08
(w) Asian Tigers Fund $ 33.12
(w) LDC Risk Inv.fund $ 1063.95
(w) Trans Europe Fund FL 82.14
(w) Trans Europe Fund $ 46.28
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) AIG Amer.Eq.Trust $ 22.30
ALFRED BERG
(w) Berg Norden Sicav $ 165.24
Alfred Berg Sicav:
(w) Global $ 135.25
(w) Germany $ 145.90
(w) Switzerland $ 114.67
(w) Netherlands $ 99.90
AL-MAL BANK LIMITED.
(w) Investment Units $ 105.87
(w) Currency Units $ 114.80
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.
(m) Alpha Arbitrage Fund $ 267.42
(m) Alpha Futures Fund Ltd. $ 122.63
(m) Alpha Global Fund $ 634.09
(m) Alpha Hedge Fund $ 338.85
(m) Alpha Pacific Fund Ltd. $ 247.22
(m) Alpha Short Fund Ltd. $ 85.62
(m) Curran-Alpha Hlh Care Fd. $ 114.43
(m) Nicholas-Applegate Hse Fd $ 130.01
(w) Hokai Japan Fund Y 16753.00
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia. $ 154.97
ARRAL ASSOCIATES LTD
(w) Arral Int'l hedge Fund $ 89.10
(w) Arral Asian fund $ 126.67
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
(d) Baerbond SF 842.00
(d) Conbar SF 1574.00
(d) Equibaer America SF 1796.00
(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1470.00
(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 941.00
(d) Stockbar SF 1638.00
(d) SFR-BAER SF 948.00
(d) Swissbar SF 2258.00
BA GATEWAY FUND
(b) Belgium Fixed Income BFr 10130.00
(b) Germany Fixed Income DM 98.48
(b) Netherlands Fixed Income FL 100.14
(b) US Dollar Fixed Income US$ 104.08
(b) Japan Equity Y 11177.00
(b) Pacific Equity US$ 98.44
(b) Intl Portfolio 'A' US$ 99.80
(b) Intl Portfolio 'B' ECU 97.13
BAR MULTICURRENCY
(r) Multicurrency US$ $ 1,288.79
(r) Multicurrency Ecu ECU 1,208.62
(r) Multicurrency Yen Y 272,514.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR FF 10,948.57
BNP INTERFUNDS
BNP LUXEMBOURG
(w) INTERBOND FUND $ 201.86
(w) INTERBELGIAN FB 57,134.00
(w) INTERECU FUND 'A' ECU 255.54
(w) INTERECU FUND 'B' ECU 1049.19
INTER CASH
(t) France Securite FF 12,452.93
(t) Franco Monetaire FF 10,562.34
(t) ECU ECU 1,402.88
(t) US$ $ 1,073.55
(t) DM DM 2,139.19
(t) GBP £ 1,073.85
(t) FRF FF 14,722.18
(t) France Capital FF 11,674.31
INTER OPTIMUM
(w) BEF/LUF FB 72,875.00
(w) Multidevises DM DM 2,018.90
(w) US$ $ 996.63
(w) FRF FF 10,507.82
INTER STRATEGIE
(w) France FF 9,565.34
(w) Europe du Nord £ 1,080.34
(w) Europe du Centre DM 2,208.74
(w) Europe du Sud ECU 1,042.93
(w) Japon Y 142,364.00
(w) Amerique du Nord $ 1,033.31
(w) Sud-Est Asiatique $ 972.25
BNP JERSEY
INTER CURRENCY
(w) US$ $ 11.4934
(w) DM DM 32.7040
(w) GBP £ 12.2841
(w) International Managed $ 11.5238
INTER EQUITY
(w) French Offer $ 17.78
(w) Pacific Offer $ 23.33
(w) North American Offer $ 12.07
(w) European Class $ 11.46
(w) Australia Class $ 10.76
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 726414
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav) $ 11.48
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav) $ 11.87
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
(w) Asian Growth Fund $ 34.61
(w) Asian Income Fund $ 8.87
(w) Diverbond SF 76.60
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class A Units $ 108.01
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class B Units $ 106.90
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class C Units $ 102.96
(m) Dual Fut. Fd. Class D Units $ 103.07
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A $ 20.17
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B $ 21.27
(w) FIF Internat.America $ 15.80
(w) FIF Internat.Europe $ 34.10
(w) FIF Internat.Japan Y 1,084.00
(w) FIF Internat.Pacific $ 46.08
(w) FIF Intl.S'pore+Malay. SG$ 9.40
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A $ 12.88
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B $ 13.22
(w) FIF Int. Switz. SF 97.35
(w) France International FF 97.17
(w) France Blue chips No 1 FF 118,519.62
(m) Galaxy Futures Fd Ltd $ 115.10
(w) Gestion Selective FF 4,714.06
(w) Himalayan Fund $ 10.12
(w) Indosuez Australia Fund $ 4.395
(d) Indosuez Hong Kong Fund $ 16.870
(w) Indosuez Mult. Div. A $ 134.02
(w) Indosuez Mult. Div.B $ 298.38
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$ $ 109.86
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN Y 10,289.00
(w) Indosuez Mult. DM DM 105.49
(w) Intl Bond Fund $ 11.030
(w) (FNA-3 $ 1120.00
(w) ISA Japan Rec. Gr. Fd. Y 980.00
(w) Japan Fund $ 14.640
(w) Japan Warrant Fund $ 6.18
(w) Malacca Fund $ 14.54
(w) Managed Trust $ 19.175
(w) Manila Fund $ 8.24
(d) New Zealand Fund $ 7.515
(w) North American Fund $ 32.015
(d) Oriental Ventures Trust $ 46.465
(w) Pacific Gold Fund $ 12.77
(w) Pacific Trust HK$ 26.810
(d) Pacific Warrant Trust $ 7.740
(w) Precious Metals Trust $ 10.145
(w) The Dragon Fund Sicav $ 99.55
(w) The Siam Fund $ 28.13
(w) Sing. & Malay. Trust $ 15.830

(d) Worldwide Growth Fund $ 9.730
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD
(w) Daiwa Capital E. Fund $ 975.35
(w) Daiwa LCF Rothschild $ 1,041.68
(w) Ecu D'Or ECU 81.80
(w) Hispano Int'l Fund ECU 10.79
(b) Pri-Tech $ 1223.99
(b) Source Sicav $ 12.22
BANQUE E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUX. SA
(b) Curalor BP Fixed Inc.Fund DM 104.25
(b) Curalor BP General Fund DM 129.84
(b) Eagle-Fund LF 8,927.80
(d) Europe Japan Fund $ 10.23
(b) Governm. Sec. Fund $ 67.51
(b) Leicom $ 2707.51
(b) Leicom Equities Fund $ 130.40
(b) Prifund DM 343.48
(b) Prirop fund DM 49.36
(w) Rente Plus BF 4,849.00
(f) Select. Horizon Dev. FF 56,378.17
(f) Select. Horizon FF FF 11,658.41
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL FL 10,226.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD $ 101.99
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA
(w) Interbond Chf. SF 49.42
(w) Intelsec Chf. SF 1161.38
(w) Universal Intelbond $ 11.52
(w) Universal Intelbond SF 14.01
(w) Universal Intelbond FF 181.92
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
(d) $ Money Market $ 13.54
(d) Non-$ Money Market $ 32.62
(d) $ Bond $ 13.86
(d) Non-$ Bond DM 30.75
(d) European Equities $ 10.49
(d) Global Equity $ 17.53
(d) Global Bond $ 14.44
(d) Global Bond & Equity $ 14.88
(d) Pacific Equities $ 10.88
(d) Prec. Meta/Min. Secs $ 6.97
C.W. MANAGED ASSETS CY, SICAV
(t) Global Bond Fund ECU 10.21
(t) European Securities Fd. ECU 14.80
(t) French Securities Fund FF 135.84
(t) North American Secu.Fund $ 10.03
(t) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund $ 10.49
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.
(d) Fructilux Obl. Fses FF 6,057.62
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro ECU 1,118.58
(d) Fructilux-Act.Fses FF 6,861.26
(d) Fructilux-Act.Euro ECU 1,241.81
(d) Fructilux court terme FF 6,251.17
CALLANDER
(w) Callander Emer. Gr. $ 109.43
(w) Callander F-Asset $ 92.13
(w) Callander F-Austria AS 1,697.52
(w) Callander F-Spanish. Ptas 9,041
(w) Callander Swiss Gr. SF 150.14
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 92.85
(w) Capital Italia SA $ 41.16
CCF - GAMMA
(w) CM Actibonds $ 36.00
(w) CM Global Growth $ 10.72
(w) Elysees Court Terme FF 62,312.36
(w) Elysees Long Terme FF 56,787.71
(w) Elysees Monetaire FF 64,980.61
(w) EMF Sterlings (A & B) £ 546.50
(w) EMF Dutch Gul.(A&B) FL 1028.90
(w) EMF D-Mark (A&B) DM 991.41
(w) EMF Ecu (A & B) ECU 1,048.29
(w) EMF US Dollar (A & B) $ 1,082.09
(w) EMF Yen (A & B) Y 98402.00
(d) Europe Prest. Fd A ECU 10.16
(d) Europe Prest. Fd B ECU 11.95
(w) Euro. Smlr Cos. Fd.A ECU 14.48
(w) Euro. Smlr Comp.Fd.B ECU 14.68
CDC INTERNATIONAL
(w) CFI Court Terme FF 127,673.76
(w) CFI Long Terme FF 1102619.68
CIC GROUP
(d) Oblicic Monetaire FF 12392.53
(d) Oblicic Court Terme FF 12480.47
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
(d) Citicurrencies USD $ 1,401.36
(d) Citicurrencies Managed $ 1,272.70
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income ECU 1,284.58
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth $ 1,214.29
(d) Citi.Mana.Growth Euro ECU 1,026.91
(d) Citinvest Selector $ 808.65
(d) Citinvest Guardian $ $ 1,080.02
(d) Citinvest Guard. Euro ECU 1,077.49
(d) Citiport NA Equity $ 123.86
(d) Citiport Jap. Equity Y 8,940.00
(d) Citiport UK Equity £ 111.00
(d) Citiport S.Asian Eq. $ 135.55
(d) Citiport Cont.Euro. Eq. ECU 141.67
(d) Citiport N.A.S Bond $ 118.57
(d) Citiport Euro Bond ECU 106.02
(d) Citiport AS.Pac.Bd. Y 11,026.00
CITITRUST
(w) US. $ Equities $ 208.14709
(w) US. $ Bonds $ 12.80306
(w) US. $ Money Market $ 13.45361
(w) Citiland $ 919.09071
(w) Citiperformance Ptf S.A $ 9.98625
(w) Global Equities $ 8.79000
(w) Global Money Market $ 12.52800
(w) Global Bonds $ 11.19800
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267
(w) Bond: Dollar Medium Term $ 11.06
(w) Bond: Ecu Multicur. ECU 10.21
(w) Equity: United Kingdom £ 9.82
CONTINENTAL PACIFIC GROUP
(m) Intl Metals Inv. Corp. $ 86.51
(m) Intl Liq. I Inv. Corp. $ 178.21
(m) Intl Liq. I Inv. Corp. $ 122.43
(m) Intl Liq. II Inv. Corp. SF 101.64
(m) Intl Secs. II Inv. Co. SF 87.75
(m) Intl Shares Inv. Corp. $ 156.57
CREDIT AGRICOLE: MOSAIS
(d) Actions Bassin Pacif. $ 15.20
(d) Actions Europeennes ECU 14.99
(d) Actions Francaises FF 99.77
(d) Actions Int. Div. $ 106.60
(d) Actions Japon Y 2092.82
(d) Actions Nord-Am. $ 16.66
(d) Court Terme ECU ECU 15.72
(d) Court Terme FRF FF 104.85
(d) Court Terme USD $ 15.00
(d) Oblig. Europeennes ECU 12.95
(d) Oblig. Francaises FF 104.97
(d) Oblig. Int. Rendt. $ 16.42
(d) Oblig. Int. diversifiees FF 102.96
(d) Oblig. Int.Div.Sensib.Red FF 104.87
(d) Oblig. N. Americaines $ 15.10
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) CSF Bonds SF 73.90
(d) Bond Valor Swf SF 96.70
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 125.84
(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 103.24
(d) Bond Valor Yen Y 10,014.00
(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 92.17
(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 144.50
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR $ 190.18
(d) CSF International SF 125.25
(d) Actions Suisses SF 375.75
(d) Europa-Valor SF 219.50
(d) Energie-Valor SF 151.00
(d) Canasec SF 511.00
(d) Ussec SF 682.00
(d) Pacific-Valor SF 134.00
(d) CS Eu. Blue Chips A DM 261.26
(d) CS Eu. Blue Chips B DM 261.26

(d) CS Gold Valor $ 151.81
(d) CS Ecu Bond A ECU 99.35
(d) CS Ecu Bond B ECU 122.97
(d) CS Euro Finance Fd 'A' DM 237.94
(d) CS Euro Finance Fd 'B' DM 237.94
(d) CS Europa Bond 'A' DM 247.72
(d) CS Europa Bond 'B' DM 271.00
(d) CS Gulden Bond A FL 95.94
(d) CS Gulden Bond B FL 111.33
(d) CS Hispano Iberia Fd 'A' PTS 23,985.00
(d) CS Hispano Iberia Fd 'B' PTS 23,985.00
(d) CS Money Market Fund C$ 1,005.05
(d) CS Money Market Fund ECU 1,005.06
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A' DM 88.42
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B' DM 180.01
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A DM 97.14
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B DM 114.19
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A $ 101.33
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B $ 123.40
(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1529.84
(d) CS Money Market Fund DM 1315.38
(d) CS Money Market Fund £ 1703.74
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen Y 122247.00
(d) CS Tiger Fund $ 571.87
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
+(d) Concentra DM 49.44
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 71.52
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Seale St.,St. Helier:0534-36331
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.
(d) Inc.: Bid $ 14.53 Offer $ 15.017
(d) Cap.: Bid $ 22.20 Offer $ 23.422
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 0.7978
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $ 0.5103
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.2225
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 0.8723
(w) Long Term $ 33.0476
ELDERS INTL MGMT SRVCS
see PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT
ELDERS SWITZ. (038) 25 17 35
(w) Elders Int Bid SF 105.25 Offer SF 112.50
(w) Elders Aus Bid A$ 86.75 Offer A$ 96.75
EQUIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Europa A FL 11.52
(w) North America A FL 9.06
(w) U.K. Equities £
(w) U.K. Small Co. £ 7.67
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.
(w) Meteore Y 121,372.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd $ 2,191.51
FOREIGN & COLONIAL MGT. LTD.
1, Laurence Pountry Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680
(w) Amer.Smaller Cos.Eq.Pfll. $ 10.82
(w) Oriental Equity Pfll. $ 10.45
(w) European Equity Pfll. $ 15.48
(w) Nordic Equity Pfll. $ 17.17
(w) Amer. Mat. Equity Pfll. $ 9.73
(d) Western Pac. Equity Pfll. $ 11.38
(d) Mediterranean Equity Pfll. $ 11.83
(d) British Equity Portfolio £ 18.67
(d) U.S.$ Sh. Term Asset Pfll. $ 10.06
(d) Sterling Sh. Term Asset Pfll. £ 10.38
(d) North American Bond Pfll. $ 10.12
(d) Multi-Currency Bond Pfll. $ 10.49
(d) Sterling Bond Portfolio £ 9.87
(d) Ecu Bond Pfll ECU 10.37
FIDELITY INT'L INV. MGMT (LUX.) S.A.
(d) New Europe Fund $ 11.95
(d) Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf. $ 10.26
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
(m) Fid.Amer.Val.II Com. $ 98.23
(m) Fid.Amer. Val.III Com. $ 60.93
(m) Fid.Amr.Val.III Com.Pref $ 102.84
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 131.41
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 16.49
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. $ 177.82
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 352.63
FIDELITY INT'L SERVICE (LUX.)
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged $ 9.47
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg $ 10.49
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 15.91
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund. $ 70.30
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 21.59
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd $ 13.93
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd $ 14.02
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund $ 14.98
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 105.23
(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd. $ 39.34
(d) Fidelity World Fund $ 66.79
FIDELITY INT'L (CI) LTD.
FIDELITY PERFORM PORTFOLIOS LTD.
(d) American Portfolio $ 1.05
(d) European Portfolio $ 2.06
(d) Japan Portfolio $ 1.21
(d) South East Asian Portfolio $ 1.16
(d) U.K. Portfolio £ 1.14
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio $ 0.94
(d) Sterling Liquidity Pfll. £ 10.00*
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio $ 10.00*
FINAFUTURES (BVI) Ltd
(w) Portofolio (est.) $ 1.0976
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd $ 1.57
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS
(w) Gaia Hedge I $ 118.39 Red $ 117.54
(w) Gaia Hedge II $ 283.12 Red $ 274.18
(w) Gaia Hedge III $ 157.11 Red $ 151.19
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.
45, La Motte Street. JERSEY 0534 27301
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.
(d) American $ 1.546
(d) Canadian fund Cons 0.8701
(d) British £ 2.213
(d) European Fund DM 5.896
(d) Eastern European Fd DM 5.282
(d) Asia Pacific Fd $ 2.106
(d) Japan Fund Y 682.00
(d) Australasian Fund $ 0.3438
(d) Global Resources Fund $ 0.8572
(d) Emerging Markets Fund £ 1.242
(d) International growth $ 2.852
(d) Sterling Bond £ 0.9996
(d) E.C.U. Bond Fund ECU 0.9458
(d) International Bond $ 1.197
(d) US$ Deposit $ 1.033
(d) Sterling Deposit £ 1.030
(d) French Franc Deposit Fd FF 10.43
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit SF 5.185
(d) DM Deposit DM 5.153
(d) Yen Deposit Y 514.3
(d) Austr. Dollar Dep. Fd A$ 1.064
(d) Global Conv. Bond Fd $ 17.31
GEFINOR FUNDS
London:071-4994171, Geneva:41-22355530
(w) East Investment Fund $ 987.89
(w) Scottish World Fund £ 191.1516
(w) State St. American $ 320.12
GENERALE BANK
(see also Interselex Group)
(d) Rentinvest $ 29.44
(d) Capital Rentinvest $ 137.13
(d) Rentinbel Distr. LF 9,677.00
(d) Rentinbel Cap. LF 11,088.00
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2516640
(d) GAM (CH) America SF 1248.00
(d) GAM (CH) Europe SF 90.00
(d) GAM (CH) Mondial SF 1238.00
(d) GAM (CH) Pacific SF 1561.00

(d) GAM Tradition SF 913.00
GENESEE FUND LTD. 12/07/90
(w) (B) Genesee Short $ 104.11
(w) (C) Genesee Opportunity $ 108.88
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
11 Athol St.Douglas,I. of Man,44-624-26037
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc $ 229.27
(w) GAMerica Inc $ 240.01
(w) GAM Australia Inc. $ 173.27
(w) GAM Boston Inc. $ 223.11
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Ord. $ 109.59
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Spe. $ 130.55
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. SF 88.91
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. DM 97.44
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. Y 10,865.00
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. £ 235.14
(w) GAM Ermitage $ 33.83
(w) GAM Europe Fund $ 100.57
(w) GAM European Inc. $ 118.75
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc. SF 200.77
(w) GAM France Inc. FF 1578.74
(w) GAM Global Fund $ 133.94
(w) GAM Global Inc. $ 94.23
(w) GAM High Yield Inc. $ 221.14
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 170.81
(w) GAM International Inc. $ 562.12
(w) GAM Japan Inc. $ 101.81
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund $ 101.81
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund £ 101.66
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund SF 101.08
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund DM 100.95
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund Y 10,089.00
(w) GAM Mlti-Mgr Deferred Cl $ 108.00
(w) GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd Inc Gen Eq $ 104.05
(w) GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd Inc Alloc. $ 101.90
(w) GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd Inc - Trading $ 102.90
(w) GAM North America Fund $ 99.77
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund $ 131.13
(w) GAM Pacific Inc. $ 536.34
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc. $ 139.38
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc $ 268.00
(w) GAM Select Dr Fd Bd SF 91.43
(w) GAM Univ. D-Mark Fd. DM 100.84
(w) GAM Value Inc. $ 93.52
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc $ 437.47
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 203.82
(w) GAM Universal (Sp) Inc. SF 98.75
(w) GAM U.S. Inc. $ 162.48
(w) GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc. $ 131.63
(w) GAM ut Inc. $ 358.37
(w) GSAM Composite Inc. $ 225.54
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund $ 53.88
(d) G.T. Asia Fund $ 16.02
(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 26.76
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund $ 37.08
(w) G.T.Biotech./Health Fund $ 18.70
(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 16.07
(d) G.T. Britain Fund $ 6.74
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund $ 14.71
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 18.72
(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 35.88
(w) G.T. Emerging Mkts Fund $ 9.65
(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 40.59
(w) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund $ 18.57
(w) G.T.Global Techno. Fd $ 16.52
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund $ 28.74
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 12.94
(d) G.T. Investment Fund $ 13.24
(w) G.T. Japan OTC Stocks Fund $ 13.06
(w) G.T. Japan Smi Co.Fd $ 19.10
(w) G.T. Korea Fund $ 6.17
(w) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class $ 5.94
(d) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd $ 31.10
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl $
(d) G.T. Select Int Bd Pfl. £
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl. £
(r) G.T. Technology Fund $ 37.69
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies £ 8.31
(d) G.T. U.S. Small Companies $ 14.80
HENDERSON HORIZON FUND
(d) HHF Japan Portfolio $ 11.00
(d) HHF Japan Sm. Cos. Pfll. $ 21.88
(d) HHF Pacific Portfolio $ 11.59
(d) HHF North Amer.Portfolio $ 4.84
(d) HHF European Portfolio $ 8.74
(d) HHF U.K. Portfolio £ 6.10
(d) HHF Global Portfolio $ 9.30
(d) HHF Fixed Interest Pfll. £ 8.69
(d) HHF Dollar Liq. Pfll. $ 0.8040
(d) HHF Sterling Liq. Pfll. £ 1.0856
(d) HHF Invt. Cos. Pfll. £ 10.99
HENDERSON PTFL. MGT. SERVICE
(d) HPMS Dol. Bal. Gr. Pfll. $ 2.016
(d) HPMS Sterl. Bal. Gr. Pfll £ 1.189
(d) HPMS Dol. Sel Markets Pfll $ 2.081
(d) HPMS Dol.Income & Gr. Pfll $ 1.770
(d) HPMS Sterl. High Inc. Pfll £ 0.585
HILL SAMUEL GLOBAL PORTFOLIO
1A rue Pierre d'Aspelt Luxembourg 1142
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfll UK Equity £ 8.89
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfll UK Sm.Co.Eq. £ 9.88
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfll N.Amer. Eq. $ 9.38
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfll US Sm.Co.Eq. $ 9.19
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfll Pac.Bas.Eq. $ 9.29
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfll Jap. Eq. Y 802.00
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfll Euro Eq. DM 9.46
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfll St.Fix.Int. £ 9.69
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfll Eu.Fix.Int. DM 9.15
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfll Glbl. Eq. $ 9.52
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfll Glbl. Bond $ 9.50
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfll Glbl. Mod. $ 9.36
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
(d) Crossbow (Far East) SF 12.95
(d) CSF (Balanced) SF 33.73
(d) European Equity Fund DM 19.76
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund $ 12.81
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd $ 28.32
(d) ITF Fd (Technology) $ 19.59
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 50.63
(d) Int. Currency U.S. $ 27.98
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG
(d) Iam Flagship Fund ECU 89.94
(w) Iam Bonds Fund Diversific. $
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France FF 602.29
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutsch DM 223.20
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan Y 10,464.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz. FS 219.12
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe ECU 117.55
(w) Iam Europe global ECU 96.97
(w) Iam Europe luxe ECU 109.39
(w) Iam Europe 90/10 ECU 104.66
(w) Iam Europe 1992 ECU 103.53
(w) Iam Europe du Sud ECU 102.25
INTERSELEX GROUP
(d) Int.America Fund $ 16.66
(d) Int.Belgo Fund BF 2,933.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav LF 6,418.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund $ 968.24
(d) Int.World Fund $ 98.45
ITALFORTUNE INTL. FUNDS.
(w) Class A (Aggr.Growth Ital.) $ 52.36
(w) Class B (Global Equity) $ 11.85
(w) Class C (Global Bond) $ 11.37
(w) Class D (Ecu Bond) ECU 9.86
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD $ 1050.45
CSFB Fund Mgmt Ltd (0481-713996)
PB122 St. Peter Port,Guernsey

JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg
(d) J.F Japan Trust Y 18,421.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust $ 24.64
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust $ 76.07
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 73.29
(d) J.F European $ 12.81
(d) J.F International $ 13.75
(d) J.F Glb Convertibles Trust $ 12.22
KIDDER,PEABODY & Co.Incorporated.
(b) Chesapeake Fund Ltd. $ 1,493.89
(b) Stonehenge Ltd. $ 1,149.75
KLEINWORT BENSON SELECT FUND
(d) British Fund ECU 1.79
(d) Emerging Asia Fund ECU 1.78
(d) European Fund ECU 1.87
(d) Japanese Fund ECU 1.82
(d) International Fund ECU 1.71
(d) North American Fund ECU 1.48
(d) Pacific Fund ECU 1.77
LIPPO ASIA LIMITED
(w) Java Fund $ 10.25
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11
Mr. Peter King, 41 (22) 3073333/ext. 3394
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 112.08
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 182.40
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 185.70
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 259.08
+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 163.15
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 155.70
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Smaller Cos $ 16.17
MALABAR CAP MGMT (BERMUDA) LTD.
(m) Malabar Intl.Fund $ 10.14
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES
(m) Athena $ 9.93
(m) Alubal Mint Gtd.Fund.Ltd. $ 105.01
(m) Mint Limited - Ordinary $ 45.55
(m) Mint Limited - Income $ 15.09*
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue $ 22.45
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Series A $ 24.38
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993 $ 21.41
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994 $ 17.47
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994 $ 15.30
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995 $ 12.45
(m) Fbme Mint Gtd Plc $ 122.51
(m) Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP) $ 112.08
(m) Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd $ 12.08
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.
(m) Deutschemark Class DM 19.93
(m) Sterling Class £ 5.04
(m) U.S Dollar Class $ 9.04
MERRILL LYNCH
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio $ 1.00
(d) Iberia portfolio $ 11.47
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio $ 15.80
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio $ 9.35
(d) US Federal Securites $ 9.71
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share A $ 12.08
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share B $ 12.00
GLOBAL CURRENCY PORTFOLIOS
(d) Australian Dollar Pfl. $ 11.58
(d) Canadian Dollar Pfl. C$ 10.22
(d) Deutschmark Portfolio DM 9.90
(d) Pound Sterling Portfolion £ 10.41
(d) US Dollar Portfolion $ 10.95
(d) Yen Portfolio Y 973.00
M. LYNCH MLT.NAT'L INV PFL-EQ
GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A $ 9.40
(d) Class B $ 9.37
CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES PTFL.
(d) Class A $ 10.78
(d) Class B $ 10.74
BASIC VALUE PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A $ 9.41
(d) Class B $ 9.37
MIM BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth $ 1.265*
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund $ 12.87*
(d) Dollar Man.Curr $ 14.22*
(d) Dollar Man. Port $ 2.174
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals $ 1.067
(d) Gld. N.W. 1994 $ 8.31
(d) Int.High Income $ 2.439*
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd $ 3.605
(d) Jersey Gilt £ 0.1657*
(d) Nippon Warrant Fund $ 14.82
(d) Okasan Global Strat $ 17.47
(d) Pioneer Markets £ 2.813
(d) Sterling Man.Port £ 1.579
(d) Sterling Man. Curr. £ 14.82
(d) U.K. Growth £ 0.978
NIMARBEN
(w) Class A $ 174.52
NMB BANK,PO 1800,1000 BV Amsterdam.
(w) The Brazil Fund $ 1.51
(d) NMB Dutch Fund FL 40.50
(d) NMB Real Estate Fund FL 34.50
(d) NMB Euromix Fund LF 2.100
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.
(d) Nomura Gulf Fund $ 9.07
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) LTD.
(d) Nomura Jakarta Fund $ 11.03
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Multicurrency $ 22.18
(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 17.30
(w) Dollar Long Term $ 14.47
(w) Japanese Yen Y 22.95
(w) Pound Sterling £ 15.80
(w) Deutsche Mark DM 12.43
(w) Dutch Florin FL 12.82
(w) Dutch Florin Multi. FL 10.47
(w) HY Euro. Currencies ECU 10.39
(w) HY Euro.Curr.Divi.Pay. ECU 9.91
(w) Swiss Franc SF 10.69
(w) Swiss Franc Divi. paying SF 10.13
(w) US Dollar Short Term $ 10.39
(w) Swiss Multicurrency SF 11.35
(w) European Currency ECU 14.41
(w) Convertibles $ 11.55
(w) French Franc F 104.07
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend SF 8.55
OLYMPIA Capital Intl.BVI
c/o OCM, 17 ave. George V, 75008 Paris
Tel.: 33-1-47230374
(w) Finsbury Group $ 134.69
(w) Olympia Securite $ 100.01
(w) Winchester Capital $ 101.56
(w) Winchester Frontier $ 204.67
(w) Winch.Hold.-Intl.SerD ECU 1,194.81
(w) Winch.Hold.-Intl.SerF ECU 1,179.01
(w) Winchester Hold.-US$ $ 15.89
(w) Winch.Reser.Multi.Gvbd $ 12.98
(m) Winch.Fut.Divers. $ 16.10*
(m) Winch.Fut.Orion $ 17.71*
PARIBAS-GROUP
(d) Belux Fund LF 11,615.00
(d) Cortexa International $ 116.19
(d) Ecupar ECU 1,418.62
(d) Luxor $ 8.41
(d) Moneyflow LF 10,175.00
(d) Parinter Fund $ 216.70
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B' $ 157.86
(d) Europhenix ECU 179.16
(d) Parinter Bond Fund $ 13.35
(d) Paribas-Rente 'A' LF 1,214.00
(d) Paribas-Rente 'B' LF 1,402.00
(d) Parvest Obli-Franc 'A' $ 1,306.15
(d) Parvest Obli-Franc 'B' $ 1,306.15
(d) Parvest Obli-Sterling £ 100.44
(w) Parvest SF 905.15

(w) Parvest Obli-DM 'A' DM 1,173.34
(w) Parvest Obli-DM 'B' DM 1,309.51
(w) Obligestion SF 84.73
(w) Parvest Obli-Dollar 'A' $ 1,140.87
(w) Parvest Obli-Dollar 'B' $ 1,337.43
(w) Parvest Obli-Yen 'A' Y 105975.00
(w) Parvest Obli-Yen 'B' Y 115647.00
(w) Parvest Obli-Gulden 'A' FL 972.90
(w) Parvest Obli-Gulden 'B' FL 1,115.52
(w) Parsuisse SF 1,457.42
(w) Parjapan Y 3,431.00
PERMAL GROUP
(m) Drakkar Growth $ 2157.73
(m) EuroMir (ECU) Ltd. ECU 1,105.50
(m) Media Ltd. $ 770.31
(m) Nascal Ltd $ 1,505.29
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd $ 1,695.61
(m) Updyke Ltd $ 270.00
(m) Value N.V. $ 1,771.35
PIERSON,HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Rokin 55, 1012KK. Amsterdam (20-5211188)
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 34.39
(w) Asian Selection Fd. N.V. FL 46.66
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V. $ 26.00
(w) Eur. Growth Fund N.V. FL 66.78
(w) Japan Diversified Fund $ 47.27
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold $ 336.47
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 250.81
PIONEER GROUP
(d) Pioneer Fund $ 22.47
(d) Pioneer II $ 18.21
PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT
(212) 573-0440 advisor to:
(d) EFF $ 327.11
(d) PTJ $ 93.05
(d) RAINBOW $ 99.20
(d) CONQUEROR $ 88.63
PUTNAM
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 19.13
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr $ 14.35
(w) Putnam Glob. High Growth $ 13.29
(d) Putnam High Inc. GNMA Fd $ 9.23
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 11.81
ROBECO GROUP
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)
(d) Robeco FL 93.00
(d) Rolinco FL 90.60
(d) Rorento FL 59.60
(d) Rodamco FL 75.60
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $ 183.02
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY
+(w) RBC British Fund Ltd. £ 5.162
+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd C$ 13.62
+(w) RBC European Fund $ 13.93
+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd $ 45.71
+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd $ 59.93
+(w) RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd. $ 13.34
+(d) RBC Man.Currency Fd $ 41.11
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd $ 14.80*
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND
Lux.Tel.: (352)489061
EQUITY FUNDS
(d) Alpha UK £ 1.20
(d) Alpha US$ $ 1.39
(d) Alpha Worldwide SF 4.39
(d) Alpha Japanese Y 912.00
(d) Alpha Pacific Rim $ 1.33
(d) Alpha European ECU 1.18
(d) Gold Share $ 1.17
BOND FUNDS
(d) Sterling Pound £ 102.97
(d) US$ Bond US$ 104.80
(d) Deutschmark Bond DM 48.41
(d) Alpha Worldwide SF 48.16
RESERVE FUNDS
(d) Sterling Reserve £ 12.478
(d) US$ Reserve $ 11.337
(d) Deutschmark Reserve DM 11.009
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON
(d) Oporto Growth Fund $ 8.25
SKANDIFOND
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
(w) Equity Intl Acc $ 13.22
(w) Equity Intl Inc $ 11.97
(d) Equity Global $ 1.29
(w) Equity Far East $ 1.98
(w) Equity Gold $ 0.89
(w) Equity Japan Y 128.00
(d) Equity Nordic $ 1.58
(d) Equity U.K. £ 1.13
(d) Equity Continental Europe $ 1.43
(d) Equity Mediterranean $ 1.20
(d) Equity North America $ 1.25
(d) Bond DEM DM 0.92
(w) Bond Intl Acc $ 8.75
(w) Bond Intl Inc $ 6.75
(d) Bond Sweden SEK 10.62
(d) Bond Dollar $ 1.00
(w) High Income Acc $ 1.25
(w) High Income Inc $ 1.02
(w) Multicurrency $ 1.2735
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP
(w) Sogelux Fund (SF)
(w) SF Bonds A U.S.A. $ 12.18
(w) SF Bonds B Germany DM 22.91
(w) SF Bonds C France FF 89.91
(w) SF Bonds D Switz. SF 20.00
(w) SF Bonds E G.B. £ 8.54
(w) SF Bonds F Japan Y 1607.00
(w) SF Bonds G Europe ECU 12.46
(w) SF Bonds H World Wide $ 12.73
(w) SF Bonds J Belgium BF 591.00
(w) SF Eq. K North America $ 12.52
(w) SF Eq. L W. Europe ECU 12.64
(w) SF Eq. M Pacific Basin Y 1586.00
(w) SF Eq. N France FF 70.00
(w) SF Eq P Growth Countries $ 13.55
(w) SF Equities Q Gold Mines $ 12.17
(w) SF Equities R World Wide $ 12.32
(w) SF Short Term S France FF 122.12
(w) SF Short Term T Eur. ECU 11.96
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.
(w) SAM Diversified Inc. $ 106.66
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg
(w) Neptune Maritime Fund $ 9.73
(b) SHB Bond Fund $ 46.01
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh. $ 51.12
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh $ 12.23
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Pacif.Shares $ 4.27
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Germany DM 9.85
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Intl Bd.Sh $ 10.85
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Japan Y 555.01
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Nordic Shs $ 12.20
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd S/T Ass.Sh $ 10.55
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) AmericaValor $ 290.13
(d) AngloValor £ 175.55
(d) Asia Portfolio SF 535.63
(d) Convert Bond Selection SF 90.72
(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 134.56
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 107.19
(d) Ecu Bond Selection ECU 97.70
(d) Florin Bond Selection FL 111.62
(d) FranceValor FF 1625.22
(d) GermaniaValor DM 515.29
(d) Gold Portfolio SF 407.50
(d) ItalValor Lit 446963.00
(d) Japan Portfolio Y 31938.00

(d) SBC Ecu MMF ECU 2,743.87
(d) SBC £ MMF £ 2,048.39
(d) SBC Yen MMF Y 505,598.00
(d) SBC US$ MMF $ 6,165.15
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund SF 1,074.00
(d) SBC Str Bond A/B SF 1,042.53
(d) Sterling Bond Selection £ 103.65
(d) Sw. Foreign Bond Selec. SF 100.53
(d) Swissvalor SF 352.75
(d) Universal Bond Select. SF 71.50
(d) Universal Fund SF 104.69
(d) Yen Bond Selection Y 11061.00
TEMPLETON W.WIDE INVESTMENTS
(d) GROWTH PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A-1 $ 9.90
(d) Class A-2 $ 10.20
(d) Class A-3 $ 10.03
(d) Class B-1 $ 9.81
(d) Class B-2 $ 10.11
(d) INCOME PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A $ 10.73
(d) Class B $ 10.67
TERMINVEST Tel: 40.78.92.89
(m) Dual Fut. Fd. cl. D Units $ 103.07
(m) Galaxy Futures Fd. Ltd. $ 115.10
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) Thornton Inf opps.fund $ 1.94
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A. $ 9.53
(d) Pac.Invt. Fd. SA DM 28.29
(d) Pac.Invt. Wrnts Fd.S.A. DM 13.45
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A. $ 4.53
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd. $ 9.40
(d) Thornton HK & China $ 13.26
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd $ 31.52
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd $ 23.73
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd $ 34.02
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd $ 31.31
(d) Thor.Lift. Dragons Fd Ltd $ 24.25
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd $ 5.56
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund $ 9.69
(w) The Global Access Fund $ 9.6
NEW TIGER SEL. FUND
(d) Thailand $ 10.78
(d) Malaysia $ 9.55
(d) Indonesia $ 9.71
T. Rowe Price Associates Inc.
(m) T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd. $ 10.83
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD
Tel.0481 27963
(d) Amer Spec Sits $ 44.19
(d) Eurobond £ 29.37
(d) Mortgage C$ 14.38
(d) Overseas $ 27.63
(d) Tiger $ 43.65
(d) High Yield Bond £ 63.00
(d) Marunouchi £ 83.60
(d) Far Eastern £ 513.00
(d) Gilt £ 507.10
(d) Med Currency-Dollar $ 1,475
(d) Med Currency-Stlg £ 120.00
(d) 1992 £ 268.90
(d) Wall Street £ 215.30
(d) HI Inc Gilt & Bulldog £ 96.30
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH
(d) B-FUND SF 927.05
(d) M-FUND SF 1007.47
(d) E-FUND SF 535.01
(d) J-FUND SF 229.46
(d) M-Distribution SF 95.82
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund SF 9.30
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
(d) Amca American Shrs SF 35.25
(d) Bond-Invest SF 56.00
(d) Brit-Invest Shares SF 751.00
(d) D-Mark-Invest Bds DM 191.00
(d) Dollar-Invest Bds $ 106.24
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh SF 187.00
(d) Eurit SF 331.50
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 203.50
(d) Francit Shares SF 197.00
(d) Germac Shares SF 244.00
(d) Globinvest Shares SF 96.00
(d) Gold Invest Shares SF 232.50
(d) Holland-Invest Sh. SF 218.00
(d) Itac Shares SF 210.50
(d) Japan-Invest Sh. SF 1112.50
(d) Sima (stock price) SF 229.50
(d) Skandinavien-Invest SF 272.00
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv. $ 1063.02
(d) Yen-Invest Bonds Y 79,581.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
(d) Unirenta DM 36.60
(d) Unifonds DM 37.40
(d) Unirak DM 78.80
(d) Unizins DM 107.60
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS
(d) Univers Sav Amer C$ 9.45
(d) Univers Sav Equity C$ 11.05
(d) Univers Sav Global C$ 5.31
(d) Univers Sav Pacific C$ 8.71
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res C$ 5.99

Other Funds

(r) Acticroissance $ 523.15
(d) Actifinance Intl $ 1108.18
(w) Actigestion FF 1270.02
(w) Activest Intl $ 23.09
(d) Amvabel FL 64.80
(w) Aquila International Fund $ 302.80
(b) Ariane $ 3,930.04
(d) Asia Oceania Fund $ 7.28
(m) Associated Investors Inc. $ 780.80
(m) Atlantic Fund $ 85.02
(d) Atlas Fund SF 96.48
(r) Australia Fund $ 17.06
(m) BB Futures Ltd. $ 1090.56
(w) BDD Inv Fund-Ecu Bd ECU 5,229.71
(w) BEM International $ 5.07
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund. $ 11.47
(w) Bever Beleggingen++ $ 25.50
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 102.35
(d) Bristol $ 940.00
(m) Cal Futures 1990 Fd. Ltd $ 25.43
(m) J Capel guaranteed Fund. $ 10.08
(w) CMI Investment Fund $ 1,385.07
(d) Cosh Gestion FF 10008.08
(d) CB German Index Fund DM 129.60
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 30.29
(w) Columbia Securities. FL 103.45
(m) Commod. Gtd. Fund/USA $ 3.81
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs $ 16.86
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs $ 56.54
(w) Cumber Intl N.V. $ 241.80
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund Y 8,482.00
(w) D.G.C. $ 207.11
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd. DM 984.00
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd $ 1146.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivl Tst. $ 25.24
(d) Dreyfus America Fund $ 17.20
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $ 63.07
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 11.36
(w) Dumeslux Amerique $ 1002.06
(w) Dumeslux Asie Pacifique $ 1022.06
(w) Dumeslux Bonds Plus $ 1077.93
(w) Dumeslux Europe ECU 1004.13
(w) Dumeslux France FF 6026.84
(w) Dumeslux Opportunit $ 1002.06
(m) Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV $ 848.94
(d) Emi Germ. Ind Plus(A) DM 96.33
(d) Emi Germ. Ind Plus(B) DM 96.33
(d) Emi France Ind Plus(A) FF 855.32
(d) Emi France Ind Plus(B) FF 855.32
(d) Emi Uk Index Plus (A) £ 73.30
(d) Emi Uk Index Plus (B) £ 73.30
(d) Emi Belg. Index Plus(A) BF 9,134.00
(d) Emi Belg. Index Plus(B) BF 9,124.00

(d) Equicurrency (DOM) ECU 1.24
(w) Esprit Sicav ECU 1254.47
(w) Espir. Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd $ 12.12
(d) EURASUD FF 1,060.46
(d) Europe Obligations ECU 74.25
(d) Europe 1992 $ 11.18
(m) Fatum Fund $ 1052.69
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd. $ 143.40
(w) Fairfield Strat. Ltd. $ 58.30
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 37951.42
(m) First Frontier Funds $ 86.84
(w) F.I.T. Fund ff FF 113.89
(d) Fonditalia $ 84.50
(w) FL Trust Switzerland SF 92.48
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF 170.15
(d) Force Cash Frf Sicav $ 15,142.45
(d) Force Cash AM Sicav DM 5,042.46
(d) Force Cash US $ Sicav $ 3,019.25
(d) Force Cash Ecu Sicav ECU 2,526.45
(d) Forexfund Limited $ 9.26
(w) Formula Selection Fd. SF 69.85
(d) Frankt-Trust Eff. Fd DM 170.51
(d) Frankt-Trust Interzins DM 39.90
(m) Gems Progressive Fd Ltd. $ 991.51
(w) George V INV. BOND F. $ 22.81
(m) German Sel. Associates DM 2331.62
(d) Green Line France FF 666.26
(d) Guardian $ 940.00
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 318.04
(w) Hestia Funds $ 145.59
(w) Horizon Fund $ 1829.48
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd. SF 167.28
(w) IFDC Japan Fund Y 34,114.00
(r) ILA-IGB $ 7.27
(r) ILA-IGS $ 8.98
(m) IncAmerica N.V. $ 14.91
(m) IncAsia N.V. $ 10.04
(w) Inpremel $ 9.56
(w) Interecu Fund 'A' ECU 1043.72
(w) Interecu Fund 'B' ECU 249.45
(m) Interface Fund Ltd. $ 149.23
(d) Interfund SA $ 47.50
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 426.56
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 29.18
(d) Interac SA $ 47492.02
(d) Invesia DWS DM 77.94
(d) Investmenter Fund $ 104.70
(w) Japan Selection Asses. Y 11,955.00
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 235.52
(w) Japan Req.Growth F. Y 1015349.43
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 241.58
(d) JJ Placement FF 11,900.71
(d) Kenmar L/C $ 9.89
(d) Kenmar Guarantee $ 9.91
(w) Kenmar Intl - B $ 10,595.00
(m) Key Hedge Fund Inc $ 105.71
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. $ 221.98
(d) KML-II H.Yield 13/07/90 $ 654.42
(w) Korea Growth Trust $ 31.34
(w) LACO International $ 6.75
(w) Leumi Val.Francaises FF 1048.23
(w) Liberty Offshore Fund $ 113.74
(d) Liquibaer $ 1903.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I. $ 88.07
(m) London Portfolio G'td. II. $ 8.41
(w) Luxfund $ 115.93
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings SF 138.40
(m) Maritime Fund Intal Ltd $
(w) MBE Japan Fund LF 1,872.00
(m) MCM Int. Limited $ 141.48
(w) Moore Global Invts. Ltd. $ 1,418.84
(w) ML.Morgens Lv H.Y.Inv.NV $ 9.95
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd. $ 45.39
(d) NCA FUND $ 11.80
(w) Nippon Fund $ 109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio $ 218.42
(w) NMT Citadel Bond SF 109.80
(m) NMT Nostec Portfolio s/s $ 121.42
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund $ 16.46
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd $ 14.07
(d) Nordmix Lit 11,219.00
(m) Nova Plus Fund 1 Ltd. $ 1000.00
(w) Noveurope ECU 2,998.52
(m) NSP F.I.T. $ 280.61
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb. $ 124.38
(m) Optimum Fund $ 1,212.59
(m) Overlook Performance $ 1259.48
(d) Pacific Nles Fund $ 85.65
(d) PAM Futures Trad. $ 466.80
(w) Pancurri Inc. $ 157.65
(m) Paragon Fund Limited $ 9.44
(w) Prasa. LH.Inc.P.F 06/07/90 $ 5.65
(w) Puget-Mahe Barclays Pac. $ 181.49
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 15,148.09
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) DoLinc.fd $ 9.69
(d) SAGA Ameriques FF 765.25
(d) SAGA Court Terme FF 1,154.23
(d) SAGA France Sicav FF 463.75
(d) SAGA Long T.Capital FF 1,047.26
(d) SAGA Opportunites FF 792.82
(d) SAGA Premiere FF 1,134.26
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 247.30
(d) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd $ 11.43
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v.+++ $ 26.00
(m) Scimitar Guaranteed $ 8.17
(m) Scimitar Guar.Cur.Fd. $ 10.00
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 21.09
(w) SP International S.A. $ 5423.27
(m) SLH Guar. F.F.I. $ 935.37
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A. $ 6.99
(m) Sussex Silverman $ 1096.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund SF 59.23
(d) Templeton Glob Inc. $ 9.49
(d) The Petrus Fund Ltd. $ 1.13
(m) TIIC(O.T.C)Jap.fd Sicav $ 18.97
(w) Transpacific Fund Y 34,547.00
(d) Triton Offshore Class A $ 874.06
(d) Triton Offshore Class B $ 821.97
(d) Tudor B.VI Futures.LTD $ 6,013.99
(d) Turquoise Fund $ 225.71
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.A $ 3,365.96
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.B $ 1,645.36
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v. $ 1332.93
(d) Unico Inv.Fund DM 71.88
(d) Unico Equity.Fund DM 61.24
(d) Uni Bond Fund ECU 1567.70
(r) Uni Capital Fund $ 1583.21
(m) Unitrad FF FF 10,454.63
(m) Unitrad SF SF 1,855.75
(m) Unitrad $US $ 1,042.60
(d) Univers Bonds DM 133.85
(w) Vanderbilt Assets $ 15.11
(m) Victor Futures Fund $ 185.00
(d) Victoria Holdings Limited $ 100.00
(w) Willerbond Capital $ 14.92
(d) World Fund S.A. $ 11.78
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A. $ 12.17
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 37.56
(w) Worldwide Special $ 883.61
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd $ S/S 10,014.00

Due to The Assumption Day Holiday in France, August 15, the prices appearing in today's Funds list were last updated on August 14.

A$ - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SG$ - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; - @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - Paris exchange; +++ - Amsterdam exchange; • - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg'e
A										
[illegible]										
B-C										
[illegible]										
D-E-F										
[illegible]										
G-H-I										
[illegible]										
J-K-L										
[illegible]										
M-N										
[illegible]										
O-P-Q										
[illegible]										
R-S										
[illegible]										
T-U-V										
[illegible]										
W-X-Y-Z										
[illegible]										

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg'e
A										
[illegible]										
B										
[illegible]										
C										
[illegible]										
D-E										
[illegible]										
F-G										
[illegible]										
H										
[illegible]										
I-J-K-L										
[illegible]										
M-N										
[illegible]										
O-P-Q-R										
[illegible]										
S										
[illegible]										
T										
[illegible]										
U-V										
[illegible]										
W-X-Y-Z										
[illegible]										

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

Lion Nathan Joins Bond Brewery Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PERTH, Australia — Bell Resources Ltd. said Wednesday it had entered into a 1.53 billion Australian dollar ($1.23 billion) joint venture with Lion Nathan Ltd. of New Zealand to buy Alan Bond's Australian brewing assets.

Bell Resources said in a statement that Lion Nathan would receive a 50 percent stake for helping repurchase some of the $510 million worth of Bond Brewing Holdings' junk bonds. Lion will provide a cash injection of up to 300 million dollars.

"The joint venture will have total assets at a contractual value of 1.53 billion dollars, of which 1.44 billion dollars is the value of the brewing assets," Bell Resources said.

The purchase of Mr. Bond's last remaining major asset was only possible through a joint venture because banks refused to fund the Bell Resources purchase, Bell said.

Bond Corp. Holdings, Mr. Bond's flagship concern, owns 58 percent of Bell Resources, although Bond Corp. has agreed to limit its voting rights to 25 percent. Bond has also agreed to reduce its holding in Bell to 25 percent by March 1991.

The other major shareholder in Bell Resources is Adelaide Steamship Co.

In its statement Wednesday, Bell Resources said the proposed joint venture with Lion Nathan would enable it to "join with an experienced international brewer in the ongoing operation and management of BBH."

Last September, Lion Nathan was involved in a similar bid to buy Bond's brewing assets in a joint venture with Bell Resources, but the deal was never completed.

The chairman of Lion Nathan, Doug Myers, said the new proposal represented a "significant strategy opportunity" and added that the price was 100 million million less than last year's offer.

Australian media reports on Tuesday said U.S. debenture holders in Bond Corp. had agreed to accept a repurchase offer at a discount and would not block the brewery deal.

Such an agreement was necessary to stave off liquidation of Bond Brewing. The media reports said that Bell Resources had found a partner to help finance the repurchase of the $510 million in junk bonds.

Bond Brewing owes banks 880 million dollars and the banks have threatened liquidation of the brewer unless they are repaid by Sept. 30. They must approve any sale of the assets.

Bond Brewing's assets include the Castlemaine, Tooheys and Swan brands.

Bell Resources said "conversion of the funding for the debenture repurchase into equity will further reduce BBH debt, enhancing BRL's financial position."

The new proposal needs the approval of the Foreign Investment Review Board.

Bell Resources directors were unavailable to comment on whether U.S. debenture holders would accept the offer.

Shares in Bell Resources jumped six cents to 29 cents following news of the deal.

Lion, which began negotiating for the breweries almost a year ago, said it would appoint a new chief executive to Bond Brewing.

The deal is conditional on Australian government consent, although Lion said it did not see difficulties in this regard. Lion had not completed the "due diligence" book checking exercise and the deal is also conditional on that.

(AFP, Reuters)

Chinese Firm Wins Deal for H.K. Airport

Reuters

HONG KONG — Hong Kong awarded the first contract for construction work on its proposed $16 billion replacement airport and new docks to a mainland Chinese company, a senior government official said Wednesday.

Beijing has not publicly opposed Hong Kong's ambitious infrastructure plans, but has expressed little enthusiasm.

Chinese officials have expressed concern that Hong Kong's efforts to raise capital on the international market could falter.

China Harbours Engineering Co., a state firm, won the 203 million Hong Kong dollar ($26 million) contract to dredge the ocean bed off western Kowloon to provide new mooring facilities, the acting director of civil engineering services, Siu Chuen, said.

The 20-month dredging project is scheduled to start early in September.

Inter-Pacific Listing Set For Jakarta Exchange

Reuters

TOKYO — Sanwa Bank Ltd. said Wednesday that the securities venture PT Inter-Pacific Financial Corp. would be listed on the Jakarta Stock Exchange. Inter-Pacific is 55 percent owned by the state Bank Rakyat Indonesia, 20 percent by Crédit Commercial de France and the remainder by Sanwa.

Sanwa said the goal is to raise 4 billion yen ($26.7 million) in response to Bank for International Settlements guidelines.

Tokyo Stock Rally Inspires Other Asian Share Markets

By Steve Glain
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Share prices soared in all but one Asian stock market on Wednesday, inspired by an early rally in Tokyo on news reports suggesting a possible break in Gulf tensions.

Most stockbrokers and analysts in the region said, however, that investors were overreacting and that markets remained dangerously sensitive to news and rumors from the Middle East.

"It's a very difficult picture," said a fund manager with a U.S.-based securities firm in Tokyo, where the Nikkei Stock Index rose 1,439.59 points, or 5.4 percent, to 28,112.12. It was the Nikkei's third-largest point gain in one day.

"I don't think this rally is particularly sustainable as long as things are unstable in the Gulf, which means we're waiting it out on the sidelines."

Share prices rose on reports that Iraq was withdrawing troops from the Iranian border, Baghdad's announcement that it would free Iranian prisoners of war, and the arrival of King Hussein of Jordan in the United States to deliver to letter from President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to President George Bush.

Despite the markets' euphoria, analysts and stockbrokers said there was no reason to believe King Hussein's visit would defuse the standoff in the Middle East.

"I think its been totally blown out of proportion," said a broker with S.G. Warburg Securities (Far East) Ltd.

Hong Kong's blue-chip Hang Sang Index posted the second-largest rise in the region Wednesday, closing 110.74 points higher at 3,178.27, up 3.6 percent.

Brokers said Tokyo's rise gave *Hong Kong investors a chance to* hunt for bargains after the Hang Seng slipped 11.5 percent between Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2 and Tuesday's close. Hong Kong share prices have been the best performers in Asia this year and, until Wednesday, have generally moved independently of Tokyo stocks.

Investors in **Taiwan**, where share prices have lost about 65 percent of *their value since peaking in Febru*ary, were also heartened by Tokyo's gains. The Taipei Weighted Index rose 209.76 points to 4,248.49, led mostly by gains in second- and third-line stocks.

"Everyone was talking about the Tokyo market today," said Jesse Tam, a stockbroker with Tin Kong Securities Co. "There was nothing else to attract their attention."

Manila's stock exchange also rebounded after sliding about 12 percent on worries about the potential effects of the Gulf crisis on the Philippine economy, which relies heavily on imported oil. The Manila index rose 14.88 percent, to 840.16, while the Makati index gained 14.78 percent, to 853.06.

Several analysts said they anticipated a speculative rally if the Gulf situation congealed into a stalemate.

"Because Manila got hurt as badly as anyone, a lot of speculators are looking for an improvement over the next several weeks," said Joven Babaan, an analyst with Baring Securities (Philippines) Inc.

Stock prices in **Indonesia** emerged as the only losers in the region on Wednesday. The Jakarta Stock Exchange fell 3.18 points in dull trading to 584.16. Because Indonesia is an oil-exporting nation, local investors have generally shrugged off Gulf tensions and have focused on internal economic and political trends, analysts said.

Instead, investors are more concerned with the flood of new stock issues that have sapped what many analysts expected to be this year's strongest market.

However, most analysts are confident Indonesia's listed companies will hold their value or strengthen in the midterm, if only because of the government's limits on foreign ownership of listed stock.

In **Kuala Lumpur**, the Composite Index gained 15.02 points to close at 568.78 points, up 2.7 percent. **Singapore's** Straits Times Index rose 23.08 points to 1,317.80, a gain of 1.5 percent.

"The sentiment seems to be the region is overeacting to the Gulf crisis and that things are now settling down," said Nicholas Kwan, and analyst in the Singapore office of Merril Lynch International Inc.

"Exports to the U.S. are still a big question mark, but that uncertainty has been there for awhile."

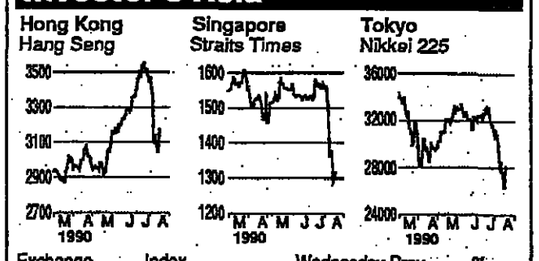
Although Malaysia is Asia's only oil-exporting nation aside from Indonesia, share prices are sensitive to the confrontation in the Middle East because of the effect high oil costs could have its exports to the United States, which account for 18.7 percent of Malaysia's exports.

Similarly, Singapore has a sizable oil refining industry, but its home electronics and computer manufacturers are dependent on steady U.S. demand.

The Stock Exchange of **Thailand**, which has shed 22 percent of its value since Aug. 2, gained 16.48 points, or 1.8 percent, to close at 909.58. Analysts said the rally was led by a wave of interest in blue chips, which could recede if the Gulf crisis takes a hostile turn.

Despite Wednesday's gains, higher oil costs have generally undercut sentiment in Thailand. The country is economically diversified, but it is also a heavy oil importer. Shares have also suffered from a political scandal that has rattled confidence in Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan's government.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3178.27	3067.53	+3.61
Singapore	Straits Times	1317.80	1294.72	+1.78
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1563.00	1564.00	-0.06
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	28112.12	26672.53	+5.40
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	568.72	553.76	+2.70
Bangkok	Book Club.	795.89	781.11	+1.89
Seoul	Composite Stock	Closed	632.30	-
Taipei	Weighted Price	4248.49	4038.73	+5.19
Manila	Composite	843.86	828.98	+1.79
Jakarta	Barclays	584.16	587.33	-0.54
New Zealand	National Index	1674.30	1640.71	+2.05
Bombay	Stock Index	Closed	554.95	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

San Miguel's Income Falls 27% Despite Rise in Sales

Agence France-Presse

MANILA — San Miguel Corp., the most profitable private company in the Philippines, suffered a 27.2 percent drop in net income in the six months through June despite higher sales, a spokesman said Wednesday.

Consolidated net income in the first half of 1990 dropped to 1.037 billion pesos ($45 million). This was in spite of an 18 percent increase in net sales in the first half, to 20.6 billion pesos, over the comparable period last year.

The firm said sales in 1990 are expected to grow by 5 to 10 percent, which is lower than the original 10 to 12 percent forecast.

San Miguel said it still had plans to proceed with a planned 25 billion peso expansion program, although work in some areas may *not be pursued as aggressively.*

Fairfax Family Faces Loss of Media Group

Scion's Takeover Sours With Debt

Reuters

SYDNEY — The Fairfax family is on the verge of losing control of Australia's oldest media empire three years after a takeover by the family's self-styled young tycoon, Warwick.

With the Fairfax group's advertising revenue in a slump and its debts increasing, Warwick Fairfax, 29, may have to sharply reduce his stake in the business, industry analysts say.

The dismissal last week of the Fairfax chief executive, Peter King, one of Mr. Fairfax's closest advisers, followed dire warnings about the financial health of the newspaper group, which owns three of the country's four major newspapers.

The group publishes The Sydney Morning Herald, The Age and the Australian Financial Review.

The group has debts of about 1.7 billion Australian dollars ($1.4 billion), a result of Mr. Fairfax's 2.25 billion dollar takeover in 1987.

A restructuring of the group's debt, built partly on junk bonds issued through the U.S. investment bank Drexel Burnham Lambert and completely unraveled by the October 1987 market crash, is urgently needed to prevent asset sales, executives say.

The family group, which has owned newspapers for more than 130 years, recently reported that heavy interest payments resulted in a 60 million dollar loss in the nine months to June 30.

The group said it would be unable to service its debt by the 1992-93 financial year.

"The refinancing package must be assembled sooner rather than later," said the former group editorial director, Chris Anderson, who replaced Mr. King.

"I believe we must now move quickly to restructure the debt and put the company on a firm footing," he added.

Refinancing is expected to force Mr. Fairfax, who owns all of the group's voting shares, to dilute his stake to perhaps 20 percent, executives said.

"It is fair to say the loss of control for Warwick is the central feature of the restructure," said the Fairfax chairman, Bryan Kelman.

The group's problems have confirmed the worst fears of many commentators and journalists, who ridiculed Mr. Fairfax for his lack of newspaper experience when he launched the 1987 bid through his private Tryart Pty.

The son of a former chairman, the late Sir Warwick Fairfax, he was concerned like the rest of the Fairfax family by the growing power of Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., Australia's largest media group.

In 1987, shortly after Mr. Murdoch took over the huge Melbourne-based Herald and Weekly Times media group, the Fairfax family raised its stake in the publicly listed John Fairfax company to over 50 percent.

Mr. Fairfax, however, wanted to make the group immune to takeover.

In August 1987, he launched his surprise bid which involved converting John Fairfax to private ownership, buying out other family members and transferring three major Fairfax assets — including the Australian Financial Review — to a subsidiary, David Syme, which was to be publicly listed to raise cash.

But even before the October 1987 fall in the market, Mr. Fairfax began hitting problems when two of the country's richest men, Robert Holmes à Court and Kerry Packer, acquired stakes in Fairfax that could have enabled them to block his plans.

Mr. Fairfax agreed to sell the Review and Australia's biggest radio network, Macquarie, to Mr. Holmes à Court.

Mr. Packer was bought off with The Canberra Times and the Fairfax magazines, due to be part of David Syme.

The fall in the market subsequently destroyed Mr. Fairfax's aspirations.

The David Syme listing was abandoned, Mr. Holmes à Court forced *the Fairfax group to buy* back the Macquarie network and in February 1988 the group pulled out of the sale of the Review.

Mr. Fairfax, proprietor since December 1987, went to Chicago in mid-1989 for newspaper experience, but first sold the Macquarie network to an Australian consortium and closed two local papers.

A debt restructuring in 1988 gave the group breathing space, but Australia's economic slowdown and direct competition with Mr. Murdoch in Melbourne caused the latest crisis.

The group announced recently that advertising volumes in the three main newspapers had fallen 13 percent from last year's levels.

In Melbourne, Fairfax's Sunday Age is struggling. It was started in 1989 on the same day Mr. Murdoch launched the Sunday Herald and the tabloid Sunday Sun.

Before that, no one doubted that Melbourne could support a Sunday paper.

With *the Sun the only proven* success, analysts believe the Herald, the Age or both could fold.

Bayerische Landesbank Bulletin

MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKETS REPORT - AUGUST 1990

German Bond Market Headed for Record Sales

The German bond market is back on course after a long period of uncertainty. The year to date has seen many surprising developments such as striking fluctuations in yields and heavy fixed-rate purchases by non-banks.

This is a year full of surprises, ranging from the international political scene to interest rates and changes in saving and investment patterns. These changes include the slight rise in the savings rate, with saving to accumulate wealth increasingly replacing saving to finance future consumption.

In the first quarter of 1990, the savings rate was a seasonally adjusted 14%. More than DM 200 billion will be stashed away in securities and other savings instruments this year.

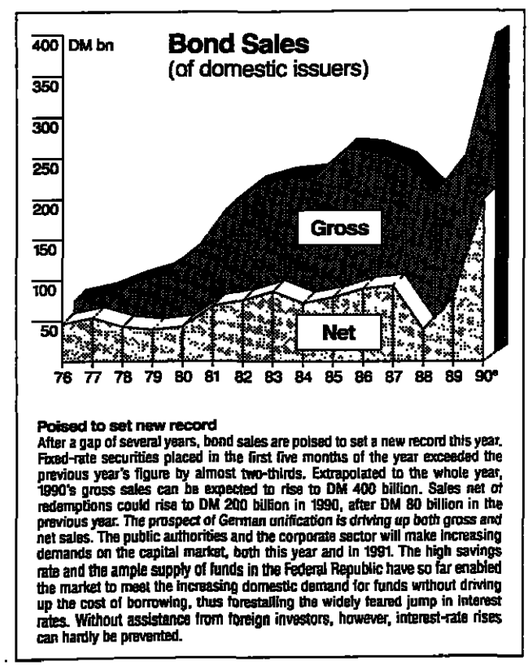
New record in 1990

The latest figures available (i.e. for the first five months of the current year) show a spectacular rise in private individuals' investments in fixed-rate securities. Net purchases of bonds by non-banks came to over DM 73 billion in the first five months of the year and were thus four-fifths higher than during the corresponding period of the previous year (DM 40 billion). It is to be expected, in view of this strong first-half performance, that both gross and net sales of fixed-income securities will set a new record in 1990.

Smooth transition surprises

The rise in private fixed-rate investment and the return of foreign investors have checked the rise in interest rates triggered by fears of rate increases in connection with German monetary union. Foreigners, who had been net sellers to the tune of DM 11.4 billion in the first quarter, have since been adding to their portfolios of DM bonds again. Foreign interest was rekindled by the strong D-mark, which – although it lost some ground in the EMS – has been rising against the dollar.

One of the surprises sprung on us so far this year was the smooth transition to the D-mark in the GDR. There is a growing feeling that the cost of German unification can be met without a further jump in interest rates.



Poised to set new record
After a gap of several years, bond sales are poised to set a new record this year. Fixed-rate securities placed in the first five months of the year exceeded the previous year's figure by almost two-thirds. Extrapolated to the whole year, 1990's gross sales can be expected to rise to DM 400 billion. Sales net of redemptions could rise to DM 200 billion in 1990, after DM 80 billion in the previous year. The prospect of German unification is driving up both gross and net sales. The public authorities and the corporate sector will make increasing demands on the capital market, both this year and in 1991. The high savings rate and the ample supply of funds in the Federal Republic have so far enabled the market to meet the increasing domestic demand for funds without driving up the cost of borrowing, thus forestalling the widely feared jump in interest rates. Without assistance from foreign investors, however, interest-rate rises can hardly be prevented.

In any case, the worries of many people regarding interest rates have proved groundless. This was due to the following reasons:

1. With a few exceptions (including Britain), international interest rates are in a downtrend. Even in the US, where the growing budget deficit would normally be assumed to cause strains in the bond market, interest rates have eased.

2. Although non-banks have stepped up their bond purchases, their liquidity reserves are still considerable. Sight deposits at banks and savings banks make up a good DM 160 billion, and fixed-term deposits have reached a staggering DM 220 billion. Some of this money will be channelled into the bond market as soon as a sufficiently large number of investors have come to the conclusion that interest rates have topped out. In the past few weeks, an increasing number of private investors have given up their wait-and-see attitude and have started to invest in the bond market again.

Investors are no doubt also favorably impressed by the fact that, thanks to falling import prices, inflation is remarkably tame (2.3%), keeping real (i.e. inflation-adjusted) yields at a high level. Here, too, exchange rates have been a positive factor. And the bond market is also benefiting from the D-mark's strength against the dollar.

In the short term, provided the D-mark remains strong, we look for a continuation of the sideways movement of interest rates and a slight decline in yields. On a medium-term view, however, the recent downtrend in interest rates could come to a halt as borrowers step up their demands on the bond market. It would therefore seem premature to speak of a turnaround.

To receive your complimentary copy, in English or German, of the current issue of Bayerische Landesbank's Money and Capital Markets Report, just fill out the coupon below and enclose your business card or letterhead.

Bayerische Landesbank
Girozentrale
Economics Department
P.O. Box 200525
D-8000 Munich 2

Yes, please send me a complimentary copy of the latest issue of your Money and Capital Markets Report.

Name
Company
Street
City
Country

Please print ☐ English ☐ German

IHT

Head Office:
Brienner Strasse 20,
8000 München 2,
Tel.: (89) 2171-01. Tx: 5 286 270,
Telefax: (89) 2171-3579.
Branches:
London, Tel.: 2470056;
New York, Tel.: 310-9800;
Singapore, Tel.: 2226925.
Subsidiary:
Bayerische Landesbank
International S.A.,
Luxembourg, Tel.: 47 59 11-1.
Representative Offices:
Tokyo, Tel.: 287-0135;
Toronto, Tel.: 862-8840;
Paris, Tel.: 40 67 19 29;
Vienna, Tel.: 5 35 31 41;
Johannesburg, Tel.: 838 1613.

Bayerische Landesbank

International Herald Tribune

日本印刷実施

Now Printed in Tokyo For Same-Day Delivery to Most Homes & Offices in Japan

To subscribe call our Tokyo office

(03) 201 0205

Or write: TJM, 2F. Mainichi Newspaper, 1-1-1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100

Or Telex: 33673. Or Fax: (03) 214 4045.

SPORTS

Clemens 5-Hits the A's, 2-0, For First Victory in Oakland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Roger Clemens has finally won in Oakland, but in sterling fashion, pitching a five-hitter for his fifth straight victory as the Boston Red Sox ended the Athletics' five-game winning streak with a 2-0 victory.

Clemens, who had won in every other American League park, was 0-4 in Oakland and 2-8 against the A's overall before Tuesday night's victory, his 200th start in the major leagues.

He walked one, equaled his season high with 11 strikeouts and lowered his major league-leading earned run average to 2.06 with his 24th shutout and third this season.

"I don't know what it is about the West Coast trip every year," Clemens said, "but I've pitched well here before and lost. I have no problem with the place. I have no idea why I've never won here."

Boston, which remained two games ahead of Toronto in the AL East, scored both runs in the second off Mike Moore, who left after the inning with a strained groin muscle. Reggie Harris, who pitched seven innings, allowed just two hits.

Mike Greenwell led off the second with a single and stole second. Two outs later, Tony Pena beat out a grounder between first and second. The ball was fielded by second baseman Willie Randolph on the outfield grass but Greenwell, noting that catcher Terry Steinbach had left the plate to back up a possible play at first, kept running home.

Greenwell scored ahead of a wild throw by Randolph as Steinbach ran back to the plate. Pena, credited with a run batted in, went to second on the error and scored on Jody Reed's single.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Blue Jays 12, White Sox 4: George Bell tied a major league record with three sacrifice flies for Toronto and Glenallen Hill hit a grand slam homer in Chicago. Todd Stottlemyre held the White Sox to two hits in seven innings.

Angels 9, Yankees 5: In Anaheim, California, the Angels scored all their runs on homers, including former Yankee Luis Polonia's inside-the-park grand slam. Chili Davis hit a tie-breaking three-run homer and Devon White a two-run shot; all three homers came off Tim Leary, who gave up only five hits but nine runs in 4⅓ innings.

Twins 5, Indians 4: In Cleveland, Kent Hrbek homered and Kirby Puckett had three hits for Minnesota. The Twins scored twice in the second on a bases-loaded walk to Greg Gagne and Dan Gladden's RBI single, and twice in the third with the help of a wild pitch and two errors. Hrbek's 18th home run made it 5-0 in the fifth.

Brewers 7, Tigers 6: In Detroit, Garry Sheffield tied the score with a leadoff homer in the ninth and Mike Felder later hit a sacrifice fly as Milwaukee overcame a five-run first-inning deficit.

Royals 1, Rangers 0: Jim Eisenreich, who entered the game as a defensive replacement in the top of the ninth, homered in the bottom of the inning in Kansas City.

Mariners 7, Orioles 1: Greg Briley hit two homers and Matt Young pitched a five-hitter in Seattle.

Pirates 3, Braves 1; Pirates 6, Braves 4: In a National League doubleheader in Pittsburgh, Bobby Bonilla hit two-run homers in both games and Jeff King drove in four runs with a homer and a double.

In the first game Doug Drabek won for the seventh time in eight decisions and was two outs away from his second shutout in three starts before Dave Justice homered.

The Pirates moved one-half game ahead of the New York Mets in the National League East.

Mets 9, Dodgers 8; Dodgers 2, Mets 1: Mike Hartley held New York to two hits in six innings and Lenny Harris and Rick Dempsey singled in runs as Los Angeles won the second game in New York.

In the first game, Howard Johnson drove in four runs with three hits, including his 18th homer.

Expos 8, Padres 3: In San Diego, Otis Nixon went 4-for-4 with four RBI, and hit his first homer in nearly five years, as Montreal extended its winning streak to six.

Dennis Martinez pitched a five-hitter for his second straight complete game and sixth this year, striking out nine and at one point retiring 17 straight batters.

Phillies 4, Giants 3: Steve Bedrosian's wild pitch scored Rod Booker with two outs in the 13th in Philadelphia. Trailing by 3-2, the Phillies tied in the ninth on an RBI single by Lenny Dykstra.

Reds 9, Cardinals 4: In St. Louis, Todd Benzinger drove in three runs and Jack Armstrong won for the first time in five starts. Benzinger hit a two-run double during a four-run first, then drove in another run with a single during Cincinnati's four-run fourth.

Cubs 5, Astros 2: Ryne Sandberg drove in three runs, two with a homer, in Chicago. *(AP, UPI)*

Fred Jewell/The Associated Press

Toronto's Tony Fernandez hit the dirt after racing from first to third on Kelly Gruber's infield grounder in the third inning. Third baseman Robin Ventura's tag was late.

South Korea and Puerto Rico Win at World Championships

United Press International

EDMONTON, Alberta — Kang Sung Woo got three hits and drove in three runs while teammate Kim Ki Tae homered and singled as South Korea beat Taiwan, 11-1, in the World Baseball Championships.

The game was stopped in the seventh inning by the international baseball 10-run rule.

In Tuesday's second game, Jesus Feliciano pitched a six-hitter as Puerto Rico beat Nicaragua, 8-0.

South Korea qualified for the bronze-medal game, while Taiwan, which on Monday had beaten the United States, fell out of medal contention. South Korea will meet the runner-up in Pool D for the bronze medal Saturday afternoon.

Nicaragua, 1-1, plays Japan, 2-0, and Puerto Rico, 1-1, plays Canada, 0-2, Wednesday in the tournament's D Pool. If Japan defeats Nicaragua, Japan will play Pool C winner Cuba in the best-of-three final for first place.

Cuba, 2-0, already has qualified for the gold medal series.

Nelson Rodriguez drove in three runs for Puerto Rico while Angel Morales doubled twice to drive in two. Nicaragua's five pitchers gave up nine hits and eight walks.

In the consolation bracket, the Netherlands scored 10 runs in the second inning and held on to defeat Mexico, 12-10.

Weismar Ansjeliena had three hits, two home runs, for the Netherlands. Leonardo Ovies, Leodegario Langoria and David Trejo each got three hits for Mexico.

Yankees' Owners Pick Nederlander

The Associated Press

CLEVELAND — Robert Nederlander, president of the Nederlander Organization of theatrical producers, was selected Wednesday to succeed George Steinbrenner as general partner of the New York Yankees.

Nederlander, one of the limited partners, was Steinbrenner's third choice as successor. His first pick, his 33-year-old son Hank, turned down the job.

"He's his own man," Steinbrenner said. "He didn't feel he even was interested in it. My son was the first choice."

The second choice was the Yankees' executive vice president, Leonard L. Kleinman.

Nederlander must be approved by three-quarters of the American League's 14 owners and a majority of the National League's 12 owners. The deputy commissioner, Steve Greenberg, said he expected the approval to take about 30 days.

Fifteen of the 18 limited partners attended the 2-hour, 15-minute meeting. Lester Crown and his sons Daniel and James were not there because of a death in the family.

Vincent Warns Steinbrenner's Aides: 'Shut Up'

United Press International

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Commissioner Fay Vincent, reiterating that George Steinbrenner's reign over the New York Yankees is over, has issued a lightly veiled warning to Steinbrenner's attorneys.

"They forget whatever happens with this man in the future has to be done with my permission," Vincent said prior to Tuesday night's game between the Texas Rangers and the Kansas City Royals.

"It's not sensible to keep prolonging this. He can't go to a spring training game next year without my permission. They ought to shut up if they want me to treat him decent."

Vincent, who was to complete a tour of all 26 major league stadiums Wednesday night in St. Louis, said he is treating Steinbrenner as if he is on the "ineligible list" and that the Yankees' principal owner will not be allowed to run the team as of Monday.

"It's over. The contract's in place. On Monday Mr. Steinbrenner will be removed from baseball in the sense of any day-to-day operations," Vincent said. "That's what it's all about. That's going to happen. There's no question about it. I think it's over."

But it is apparently not over in the eyes of Steinbrenner's attorneys, who, until last week, were prepared to accuse the commissioner of severely damaging Steinbrenner's reputation and business by misrepresenting the agreement.

[Vincent said Tuesday by telephone that he was not considering further sanctions against Steinbrenner despite the sudden verbal onslaught from lawyers and associates of the Yankees' principal owner, The New York Times reported.

["It's a lot of cymbals clanging in the night signifying nothing," Vincent said.]

"I think it's lawyers who now don't have much to do," he said. "They can't sue so they're screaming about the process and about how things might have been different, but their person signed the agreement and the agreement is in place. Everything else is just cheap talk.

"I would say the Rose lawyers were much better — they knew enough to shut up when it was over and the Steinbrenner lawyers haven't figured that out yet."

The lawyers say Steinbrenner "didn't like" the agreement, Vincent said. "Now he would like to change it. He's unhappy with it. He didn't understand it. But he signed it and we are not going to renegotiate. You can bet your bippy on that."

■ New Hearing Set

Vincent has scheduled a Sept. 6 hearing on the conduct of Leonard Kleinman, the Yankees' executive vice president and chief operating officer, The New York Times reported.

Only this week, Steinbrenner raised Kleinman as a possible successor as the Yankees' general partner, the position Steinbrenner has to relinquish next Monday. Steinbrenner's original choice had been his son Hank, but Hank Steinbrenner has resisted accepting the role.

Because of the impending hearing, Steve Greenberg, the deputy baseball commissioner, said Tuesday that he told Steinbrenner's lawyers at a meeting Monday, and reiterated Tuesday in a response to a letter from them, that having Kleinman serve as general partner either on an interim or permanent basis "would not be appropriate at the present time pending resolution of the commissioner's proceeding."

Neither Vincent nor Greenberg would say what was involved in the conduct for which Kleinman was being investigated. Greenberg said only that "obviously it relates to the Spira investigation."

Kleinman, his secretary said, was "out for the day" and was not available for comment.

Kleinman was involved in the $40,000 payment Steinbrenner made to Howard Spira last January. Spira has said that Kleinman arranged a money-market account for him at a bank in the Bronx, where Spira lives, in which Spira deposited one of two checks he received from Steinbrenner, the one for $30,500.

Greenberg said that an interim manager or a management team was not to be confused with the permanent replacement for Steinbrenner. The selection of a permanent replacement was outlined in the agreement signed July 30, which calls for Steinbrenner to give up control of on-field operations, reduce his role from general partner to limited partner and to bring his 55 percent controlling interest of stock to under 50 percent.

BOOKS

MARS BECKONS

By John Noble Wilford. Illustrated. 244 pages. $24.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michael H. Carr

ON July 20, 1989, the 20th anniversary of man's first landing on the moon, President Bush urged that the United States make the manned exploration of Mars a long-term national goal. Subsequently, he declared that the first Mars landing should be before 2019, the 50th anniversary of the Moon landing.

While this seems to be a rather distant goal, if it is to be achieved, planning must start now. The publication of Wilford's book, outlining the history of Mars exploration and the prospects for the future, is therefore very timely.

The first two-thirds of the book lead us through the history of Mars observation. The modern era of Mars exploration began in 1965 when the American spacecraft Mariner 4 sent back some fuzzy pictures of a cratered surface much like the moon's. The result was disheartening to an emerging group of scientists called exobiologists, who are concerned with extraterrestrial life, because preservation of ancient craters implied almost no erosion by water for billions of years, and water is almost certainly essential for life.

The perception of Mars as an ancient moon-like body devoid of life seemed confirmed in 1969 when Mariners 7 and 8 flew by the planet and sent back more pictures of a cratered surface. But Mars surprised us. In 1971 yet another spacecraft, Mariner 9, was sent to Mars.

Mariner 9 revealed an astonishingly diverse planet with huge volcanoes, enormous canyons, vast stretches of dunes and ice-covered poles. Most tantalizing of all were huge dry riverbeds. Liquid water apparently was abundant on the planet at one time. The hopes of the exobiologists revived.

Although the next mission to Mars, the Viking mission, failed to find life, it was a huge success. Two spacecraft landed on the surface in 1976, and two additional spacecraft were placed in orbit.

While the story of the U.S. Mars exploration in the 1960s and '70s is one of daring and dazzling success, the story of the 1980s is one of frustration and indecision, and the initiative appeared to shift to the Soviets.

Early in the '80s, the Soviets announced ambitious plans to explore Mars and its moons. The first step was to be a mission to the Martian moon Phobos, and this was to be followed by rovers, balloons and different kinds of surface stations on Mars itself.

American scientists and engineers were astonished at the complexity and audacity of the proposals. Some landers were to be permanently attached to Phobos, others were to hop around the surface on springs. Encircling orbiters were to zap the moon's surface with lasers and determine its composition.

Unfortunately, these ambitious plans were not realized. After perfect launches, contact was lost with the two Phobos spacecraft.

As the Soviets' attention became more focused on Mars, they expressed interest in cooperating with the United States in Mars exploration. The next mission the United States has planned for Mars is an orbiter mission in 1992. Beyond that, the possibility of placing a robotic vehicle on the surface to roam around and collect samples, then return to Earth, was being examined.

The Soviets were also looking into such a mission and had developed a prototype rover. Why not do the mission together? the Soviets proposed. The United States failed to respond, however, mainly because of concern over costs, technology transfer and the political risks inherent in such a sustained cooperative effort. Indeed, in the late 1980s, most of the American money for studying the feasibility of a mission to return samples was cut off.

The story of Mars exploration is fascinating, and Wilford tells it well. His telling is objective without being dry and accurate without being technical.

Michael H. Carr, a geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey and the author of "The Surface of Mars," wrote this for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IF you are defending with a A-10 holding that surrounds an honor on your right, it might seem obvious to cover if that card is led. But honors should not be covered routinely, and it may be right to play low even if, as in the diagramed deal, everyone knows that the other defender has nothing in the suit.

The occasion was the Spingold Knockout Team Championship in Boston last month and the declarer was Phillip Martin of Manhattan. It would be reasonable to play the North-South hands in six clubs, but they came to rest in five clubs.

After a heart lead the declarer thought he would have an easy time, with a probable diamond loser and a possible trump loser. But when he took the heart ace and lead to the club ace he had to think again: Ruffing a heart would leave him with two trump losers and, presumably, a diamond.

Martin therefore laid a neat trap for West: He came to the spade ace and led the club jack. Without giving the matter enough thought, West covered with the queen and that was fatal. Dummy's king won, and it was an easy matter to maneuver a heart ruff. West's club ten and East's diamond queen were the only tricks for the defense. But if West had refused to cover the club jack, South would have had no way out. The jack would have won, but sooner or later South would have had to ruff his heart loser with dummys' club king. West would have scored two trump tricks to go with East's eventual diamond trick.

NORTH (D)
♠K742
♡7
◇J7653
♣AK5

WEST
♠J853
♡J9632
◇10
♣Q1043

EAST
♠Q96
♡KQJ985
◇Q982
♣—

SOUTH
♠A10
♡A4
◇AK4
♣J9876 2

East and West were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1◇	2♡	3♣	Pass
3◇	Pass	4♡	Pass
5♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart two.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY

DENNIS THE MENACE

"CANDLES LOOK BETTER WITH A CAKE UNDER THEM."

JUMBLE®

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CLEEX

LERBY

DEWIST

MERMAH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MANGY DROOP UNRULY STYMIE
Answer: What that steady drinker was most of the time—UNSTEADY

BLONDIE

SPORTS

Sigi Tischler/The Associated Press

Danny Harris clocked the year's second-best time, 47.86 seconds, in a 400-meter hurdles heat.

Puerto Rico Beats U.S., Yugoslavia Wins

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — George Torres sank a three-point shot and José Ortiz scored on a dunk in the final 90 seconds Wednesday to give Puerto Rico to a 81-79 victory over the United States in the World Basketball Championships.

Earlier, Yugoslavia clinched a semifinal berth with a 77-67 victory over Greece.

Both Puerto Rico and the United States already had qualified for Friday's semifinals. But Puerto Rico escaped having to play tournament favorite Yugoslavia until the final, if both get that far.

In a consolation bracket game, Spain beat Venezuela, 122-102.

The United States, playing inconsistently, led for most of the second half, but couldn't pull away. After Torres' basket, forward Billy Owens missed two free throws that would have tied the score at 79. Then Ortiz got his dunk.

Ortiz led Puerto Rico with 22 points, 10 rebounds and 3 assists. Jerome Mincy added 17 points and 11 rebounds.

With both teams playing half-court basketball, Ortiz, Mincy and Ramon Rivas outmuscled U.S. center Alonzo Mourning for position under the net, scoring from close in or the foul line. Rivas finished with 10 rebounds and 12 points.

Kenny Anderson led the United States with 20 points and five assists.

Puerto Rico finished the three-game quarterfinal series undefeated. The United States was 2-1.

Greece (1-2) still would make the semifinals if Brazil (0-2) beat the Soviet Union (1-1) by at least 22 points later Wednesday. A Soviet victory or a loss by 21 points or fewer would put it in the semifinals.

Yugoslavia missed its first five shots against Greece and struggled offensively most of the first half. But it overcame an 11-point deficit and closed the half with a 13-2 run for a 36-32 lead as Toni Kukoc and Zeljko Obradovic each sank two three-point shots.

Velimir Perosovic led Yugoslavia with 17 points.

Yugoslavia's coach, Dusan Ivkovich, rested his starters and as the lead reached as many as 15 points.

Pano Fasoulas, who played for North Carolina State, led Greece with 17 points.

The United States beat Australia, 79-78, on Tuesday night as it overcame a 13-point deficit with seven minutes to play despite injuries to two star players and the career performance of a fellow American college player, Luc Longley.

The United States clinched a semifinal berth when Puerto Rico later beat Argentina, 92-76.

Australia nearly registered its first victory over the United States because of 7-foot, 2-inch (2.18-meter) center Longley, who plays at New Mexico.

Longley, who got 16 points and 15 rebounds in Australia's first four games, finished with 15 points, 13 rebounds and 6 blocked shots.

Australia held a 70-57 lead with 7:17 to play after a three-pointer by Phil Smyth. The United States was playing without Billy Owens, who pulled a muscle in his back in the opening minute, and Anderson, who was hit in the face by an elbow during a scramble for a rebound with 11:40 to play.

Owens said he hurt his back when he made a cut.

But a swarming defense, led by reserves Lee Mayberry and Todd Day, teammates at Arkansas, and Alonzo Mourning, turned the tide.

Of the United States' 15 steals in the game, the reserves produced 11.

Australia scored three points on free throws to make it 74-62, but Day and Mourning each hit two free throws, and Doug Smith and Day each scored on drives as Australia began to turn the ball over against the pressure defense. The United States was within 74-70 with 3:23 left.

Andrew Gaze, who played at Seton Hall, scored Australia's final points on two free throws 26 seconds with 2:03 to go.

Coach Adrian Hurley, asked what he felt was the key, said, "Our ability to pass the ball to them in the last four minutes."

Yugoslavia beat the Soviet Union, 100-77, as Kukoc scored 21 points in one of the most one-sided games between two of international basketball's top teams.

Yugoslavia started the second half with a 20-6 run in which Kukoc had six of the points and two assists. Alexander Volkov led the Soviets with 20 points.

Greece beat Brazil, 103-88, with Pano Giannakis getting 38 points and 14 rebounds. Greece was in control all the way as it held a 54-40 halftime lead with Giannakis having scored 23 points. Oscar Schmidt led Brazil with 35 points.

Puerto Rico beat Argentina, 92-76, after facing the same situation the United States did Monday night: a wild home crowd spurring Argentina to a comeback.

Puerto Rico led by 49-35 with 2:44 left in the first half and Argentina took the lead at 53-52 just 1:53 into the second half. But Puerto Rico was able to take control and pulled away behind the 19 points and 10 rebounds of José Ortiz.

Gold Rush Doesn't Pan Out For Runners at Zurich Meet

Reuters

ZURICH — The best of the world's athletics failed Wednesday night in the gold rush at the Weltklasse Grand Prix, but although Leroy Burrell failed in his bid to break a world record he confirmed that he is the new sprint king by winning the prestigious 100-meter title.

Burrell failed to beat fellow American Carl Lewis's world mark of 9.92 seconds after a slow start, but he surged to victory in 10.13 seconds with Linford Christie of Britain and Chidi Imoh of Nigeria both clocked in 10.20.

Organizers of the meet had put up a prize of a kilogram of gold to anyone who broke a world record. At Wednesday's closing price of gold in London, a record would have been worth $14,213.81.

Burrell's time was well outside his best of the year, 9.96 seconds.

"The most important thing for me today was to see I was still able to win after the bad start I had," Burrell said.

Burrell had said he that believed he could break the world record this season and that the fast Zurich track could be the place. But conditions turned cooler than expected and a headwind didn't help.

In the 110-meters hurdles, an old king continued to defy his challengers.

Two-time Olympic champion Roger Kingdom won his third title at the Swiss track where he had clocked a world record of 12.92 seconds last year.

But this victory he had to fight hard for after knocking down several early hurdles. He rallied to win in 13.43 seconds with fellow American Tony Dees second in 13.47.

Danny Harris of the United States recorded a time only he has beaten this year by winning the 400-meter hurdles in 47.86 seconds.

In the women's 100 meters, Merlene Ottey of Jamaica outran Katrin Krabbe of East Germany to win in 10.93. It was outside her best of the year, 10.78, but no other woman has bettered that time this season.

Olympic champion Sigrun Wodars of East Germany won the women's 800 meters from Ana Quirot of Cuba, and American PattiSue Plumer won a close finish with Nadia Bandolo of Italy in the 3,000 metres.

Ottey did even better at 200 meters, winning in 21.66 seconds to record the third best time ever by a woman.

The only faster races were run by Florence Griffith Joyner of the United States when she shattered the world record twice on the same day at the Seoul Olympics, taking the mark from 21.71 seconds to 21.56 and then 21.34 in one afternoon.

The tall Jamaican led out of the blocks and established a hugh gap at the bend, finally beating Krabbe by two-thirds of a second.

Butch Reynolds of the United States, who set a men's 400-meter world record of 43.29 seconds in Zurich two years ago, won for the third year in a row, coming through powerfully at the end to beat compatriot Danny Everett in 44.22 seconds.

New American 200-meter sensation Michael Johnson won in his first race in Zurich, leading all the way to finish in 20.07 seconds with Robson da Silva of Brazil second in 20.30

Nourredine Morceli of Algeria, fastest man over the distance this year, won the 1,500-meters from Jens-Peter Herold of East Germany, but his time of 3 minutes, 33.30 seconds was just outside his best.

Jorge Duran/Agence France-Presse

Zoran Savic got a facefull of ball as Yugoslavia routed the Soviets.

Soviets Renew Threats on NHL Tour

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Ice Hockey Federation's president renewed Wednesday threats to cancel winter exhibition games in National Hockey League cities because of the signing of Sergei Fedorov by the Detroit Red Wings.

But Leonid Kravchenko left intact plans by the Montreal Canadiens and Minnesota North Stars to hold training camps in the Soviet Union and to play eight exhibition games there from Sept. 12-19.

The news agency Tass reported that the federation's executive committee decided Tuesday might to reconsider calling off the North American tour. Earlier, two top officials said the Soviet Union cannot open its borders and allow players to leave because most of its stars would be gone in a flash.

Tass quoted Kravchenko as saying the executive committee wants immediate talks with the NHL to resolve the Fedorov dispute and to ensure that no more Soviets are signed without federation consent.

"We will submit several Soviet legal documents that were intentionally or non-intentionally ignored by the other side and demand that it [the NHL] take into account our laws and guarantee it will comply with them in the future," Kravchenko said.

He said the "final decision about the 21-game Super Series in winter will be decided only after the talks" and would "depend on the outcome of the talks."

But, he said, "we value our contacts with the NHL, established by several generations of Soviet players, and do not want to break our relations. That's why we did not cancel" the games in the Soviet Union.

Fedorov, a 20-year-old regarded as one of the top young players in the world, walked away from the national team in Portland, Oregon, prior to the Goodwill Games. The Red Wings announced July 24 that he had signed a five-year contract.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
East Division				
Boston	63	52	.548	—
Toronto	62	55	.530	2
Baltimore	56	59	.487	7
Cleveland	54	62	.466	9½
Detroit	54	64	.458	10½
Milwaukee	49	65	.430	13½
New York	46	69	.400	17
West Division				
Oakland	74	43	.632	—
Chicago	66	47	.584	6
Texas	59	57	.509	14½
Seattle	59	58	.504	15
Kansas City	57	59	.491	16½
California	57	60	.487	17
Minnesota	55	61	.474	18½

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
East Division				
Pittsburgh	66	48	.579	—
New York	65	48	.575	½
Montreal	61	54	.530	5½
Chicago	56	60	.483	11
Philadelphia	53	60	.469	12½
St. Louis	54	62	.466	13
West Division				
Cincinnati	67	47	.588	—
San Francisco	60	55	.522	7½
Los Angeles	59	56	.513	8½
San Diego	54	60	.474	13
Houston	53	66	.431	18
Atlanta	43	72	.374	24½

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota 022 010 000—5 11 1
Cleveland 000 021 001—4 8 2

Guthrie, Berenguer (8), Aguilera (9) and Harper; Black, Otis (4) and Alomar. W—Guthrie, 4-5. L—Black, 10-8. Sv—Aguilera (25). HR—Minnesota, Hrbek (18).

Toronto 211 040 400—12 14 1
Chicago 000 000 004—4 7 1

T. Stottlemyre, MacDonald (8), Acker (9) and Borders; Hibbard, Petersen (6), Radinsky (8), Patterson (9) and Fisk, Karkovice (8). W—T. Stottlemyre, 11-13. L—Hibbard, 9-7. HRs—Toronto, McGriff (27), G. Hill (12).

Milwaukee 102 001 012—7 14 0
Detroit 000 000 000—0 10 0

Knudson, Lee (1), Veres (4), Crim (7), Plesac (9) and Surhoff; J.M. Robinson, Gibson (8), Henneman (7), Gleaton (8), C. Parker (9), Tanana (9) and Sales. W—Crim, 3-4. L—Gleaton, 1-3. Sv—Plesac (17). HRs—Milwaukee, Diaz (21), Sheffield (9).

Texas 000 000 000—0 7 1
Kansas City 000 000 001—1 3 0

Mever, Mathis (9) and Petralli; McGaffigan, Farr (7) and Macfarlane. W—Farr, 9-5. L—Mathis, 0-2. HR—Kansas City, Eisenreich (3).

Seattle 020 000 000—2 6 0
Oakland 000 000 000—0 5 1

Clemens and Pena; Moore, R. Harris (3) and Steinbach. W—Clemens, 17-6. L—Moore, 10-11.

Baltimore 000 000 001—1 5 0
Seattle 204 100 00x—7 13 1

D. Johnson, Bollard (3), Schilling (7) and Melvin; M. Young and S. Bradley. W—M. Melvin, 4-1. L—D. Johnson, 11-8. HR—Seattle, Griffey 2 (5).

New York 102 101 000—5 12 1
California 040 002 00x—7 6 1

Leary, J.D. Robinson (5), Plunk (7) and Geren, Nokes (8); Abbott, Fraser (6) and Parrish. W—Abbott, 8-10. L—Leary, 6-15. Sv—Fraser (1). HRs—New York, Leyritz (4), Californio, Polonia (2), C. Davis (12), D. White (9).

NATIONAL LEAGUE						
Houston	000 200 000	—2	7	2
Chicago	010 002 20x	—5	9	0

Scott, Andersen (7), Agosto (7), Fisher (8) and Bagsby; Maddux, Williams (8), Long (9) and Girardi. W—Maddux, 10-10. L—Scott, 9-11. Sv—Long (4). HRs—Chicago, Salazar (11), Sandberg (28).

Los Angeles 221 002 100—8 9 0
New York 000 000 00x—2 12 0

R. Martinez, Crews (5), Searcy (5), Gott (6), Walsh (9) and Scioscia; Dempsey (8); Gooden, Cisco (6), Franco (9) and Sasser. W—Gooden, 12-6. L—R. Martinez, 15-5. Sv—Franco (26). HRs—Los Angeles, Brooks (16). New York, H. Johnson (18).

Second Game

Los Angeles 000 003 100—2 4 0
New York 000 000 100—1 6 1

Hartley, Walsh (7), Crews (7), J. Howell (8) and Dempsey; Case, Whitehurst (9) and Mercado, Sasser (9). W—Hartley, 4-1. L—Case, 8-6. Sv—J. Howell (9). HR—New York, Strawberry (27).

Atlanta 000 000 001—1 4 0
Pittsburgh 200 201 00x—3 9 0

Leibrandt, Clary (8) and Wiltt; Drabek and Slocum. W—Drabek, 15-6. L—Leibrandt, 4-7. HRs—Atlanta, Justice (16). Pittsburgh, Bonilla (24).

Second Game

Atlanta 001 010 200—4 5 1
Pittsburgh 402 000 00x—6 6 1

Avery, Leclerc (3), Grant (8) and Olson; Z. Smith, Belinda (8), Patterson (9) and LaVallière. W—Z. Smith, 7-7. L—Avery, 2-7. Sv—Patterson (3). HRs—Pittsburgh, Bonilla (25), King (5).

Cincinnati 400 400 100—9 12 1
St. Louis 100 001 101—4 8 2

Armstrong, Mahler (7) and J. Reed; DeLeon, Sherrill (4), Niedenfuer (5), DiPino (7), Terry (7) and Zelle. W—Armstrong, 12-8. L—DeLeon, 6-12. Sv—Mahler (3).

San Francisco 010 020 000 000 0—3 9 3
Philadelphia 101 000 001 000 1—4 12 2

(13 innings)

LaCoss, Thurmond (7), Brantley (8), Oliveras (11), Bedrosian (13) and Carter. Combs, Boever (8), McDowell (10), Akerfelds (11), Cook (13) and Daulton. W— Cook, 8-2. L—Bedrosian, 5-7.

Montreal 101 200 003—6 9 2
San Diego 000 000 000—0 5 0

De. Martinez and Fitzgerald; Rasmussen, Show (4), Benes (8) and Santiago. W—De. Martinez, 9-8. L—Rasmussen, 8-11. HR—Montreal, Nixon (1).

Japanese Leagues

Central League	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	64	33	0	.660	—
Hiroshima	45	45	1	.500	15½
Taiyo	45	46	2	.495	16
Chunichi	47	49	1	.490	16½
Yakult	41	52	0	.441	21
Hanshin	40	57	0	.412	24

Pacific League	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	58	27	4	.682	—
Orix	49	39	3	.557	10½
Kintetsu	48	43	1	.527	13
Nippon Ham	46	43	1	.517	14
Lotte	32	58	2	.390	24½
Daiei	28	59	3	.322	27

Wednesday's Results

Yomiuri 11, Yakult 7
Hanshin 5, Taiyo 4
Chunichi 9, Hiroshima 8
Seibu 3, Orix 1
Daiei 7, Kintetsu 1
Lotte 6, Nippon Ham 5

World Championship

In Edmonton, Alberta
Medal Round

Pool C	W	L
Cuba	2	0
South Korea	2	1
Taiwan	1	2
United States	0	2
Pool D		
Japan	2	0
Nicaragua	1	1
Puerto Rico	1	1
Canada	0	2
Consolation Round		
Netherlands	2	1
Italy	1	1
Venezuela	1	1
Mexico	1.	2

Tuesday's Results

Netherlands 12, Mexico 10
South Korea 11, Taiwan 1
Puerto Rico 8, Nicaragua 0

FOOTBALL

CFL Standings

Eastern Division	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Winnipeg	4	1	0	139	101	8
Hamilton	2	3	0	159	175	4
Toronto	2	3	0	141	171	4
Ottawa	1	4	0	158	176	2
Western Division						
Calgary	4	1	1	224	177	9
Edmonton	4	2	0	250	181	8
British Columbia	2	3	1	156	196	5
Saskatchewan	2	4	0	176	233	4

(Two points for a victory, one for a tie)

Tuesday's Results

Edmonton 46, Calgary 20
British Columbia 32, Saskatchewan 30

SOCCER

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION
St. Pauli 0, Bayern Munich 0
INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY
France 0, Poland 0

BASKETBALL

World Championship

In Buenos Aires
(Through Tuesday's Games)
Quarterfinals
Championship Bracket

Group I	W	L	Pts.
x-United States	2	0	4
x-Puerto Rico	2	0	4
Argentina	0	2	0
Australia	0	2	0
Group II			
x-Yugoslavia	2	0	4
Greece	1	1	2
Soviet Union	1	1	2
Brazil	0	2	0
Consolation Bracket			
Group III			
Spain	2	0	4
Venezuela	2	0	4
China	0	2	0
Egypt	0	2	0
Group IV			
Canada	2	0	4
Italy	2	0	4
Angola	0	2	0
South Korea	0	2	0

x-advanced to semifinals

Tuesday's Results
Group I
United States 79, Australia 78
Puerto Rico 92, Argentina 76
Group II
Yugoslavia 100, Soviet Union 77
Greece 103, Brazil 88
Group III
Spain 120, China 86
Venezuela 103, Egypt 101
Group IV
Italy 123, South Korea 100
Canada 82, Angola 80

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

CALIFORNIA—Activated Bob McClure, pitcher, from 60-day disabled list. Optioned Rick Schu, infielder, to Edmonton, Pacific Coast League. Recalled Mark McLemore, infielder, from rehabilitation assignment at Palm Springs, California League.

DETROIT—Activated Edwin Nunez, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list. Optioned Scott Lusader, outfielder, to Toledo, International League.

National League

LEAGUE—Fined Dwight Gooden, Darryl Strawberry, Mackey Sasser, and Tim Teufel of New York and Pat Combs, Dennis Cook, Darren Daulton and Jose DeJesus of Philadelphia for fighting in a game Aug. 9.

PHILADELPHIA—Optioned Ricky Jordan, first baseman, to Scranton Wilkes-Barre, International League. Recalled Tommy Greene, pitcher, from Scranton Wilkes-Barre.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

ORLANDO MAGIC—Signed Greg Kite, center.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

DENVER—Traded David Little, tight end, to Phoenix for undisclosed draft choice.

HOUSTON—Waived David Arnold, cornerback.

L.A. RAIDERS—Signed Steve Smith, fullback. Waived Greg Gilbert, linebacker, and Eric Mitchel, defensive back.

KANSAS—Signed Irv Eatman, tackle; and David Lutz, guard. Waived Mark Cannon, center; Troy Walkow and Tom Neville, guards.

PHILADELPHIA—Waived Matt Frantz, placekicker, and Paul Sherman, offensive guard. Signed Fred Barnett, wide receiver, to three-year contract; put him on physically-unable-to-perform-list.

SAN DIEGO—Released J.J. Flannigan, running back.

TAMPA BAY—Signed Kevin Murphy, linebacker, to two-year contract.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

HARTFORD—Signed Yvon Corriveau, left wing, to multiyear contract.

COLLEGE

AUBURN—Brian Baumgartner, center, left the basketball team and will transfer.

DUQUESNE—Named Jeffrey Yurko women's volleyball coach.

FERRIS STATE—Named Bob Mancini hockey coach.

TEXAS A&M—Maurice Sanders, basketball forward, will not play next season because of previous disciplinary suspension at Marshall University.

AP

MaliVai Washington.

Lendl Loses in 2d Round, Navratilova Is Recovered

The Associated Press

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Top-seeded Ivan Lendl, rusty from a post-Wimbledon layoff, has been beaten by unseeded MaliVai Washington, 6-2, 6-3, in the second round of the Volvo International tournament.

Washington, who left the University of Michigan last year to turn professional, needed just 73 minutes Tuesday to oust Lendl, who last week lost his world's No. 1 ranking to Stefan Edberg.

● Martina Navratilova, playing for the first time since injuring her left Achilles' tendon last week, overpowered Debbie Graham, 6-1, 6-2, in a second-round match of the Virginia Slims of Los Angeles tournament in Manhattan Beach, California.

"I was nervous, but once I got out there, it was like I never left," Navratilova said, pronouncing herself fit for the upcoming U.S. Open.

● Top-seeded Boris Becker and second-seeded Andre Agassi advanced into the third round of the U.S. Men's Hardcourt Championships in Indianapolis with straight-set triumphs, but four other seeds lost.

Becker beat Brian Garrow, 6-2, 6-4, in just over an hour and Agassi dispatched Robert Seguso, 6-2, 6-3, in 57 minutes.

Seventh-seeded Martin Jaite of Argentina lost, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, to Peter Lundgren of Sweden; ninth-seeded Guy Forget of France was eliminated by Jason Stoltenberg of Australia, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2; 11th-seeded Carl-Uwe Steeb of West Germany lost to Broderick Dyke of Australia, 6-7, 6-4, 6-0, and 16th-seeded Gary Muller of South Africa was defeated by Leonardo Lavalle of Mexico, 6-4, 6-4.

Iraq Invasion Imperils Asian Games

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG — Iraq's invasion of Kuwait may disrupt the Asian Games in Beijing next month and will surely test the unity of the Olympic Council of Asia, the parent of the games, according to sports officials.

The OCA's permanent secretariat, based in Kuwait, has ceased operations. Its president, Sheikh Fahed al Ahmad al Sabah, the younger brother of Kuwait's deposed ruler, was killed while defending the royal palace during the Aug. 2 invasion.

Iraq and Kuwait had accepted invitations to the Asian Games but, according to Baghdad, Kuwait no longer exists. Most of the 38 nations and territories who are members of the OCA have backed the UN rejection of Iraq's annexation.

José Seraing, president of the Philippine Olympic committee, said Iraq "had no authority" to ban a Kuwaiti delegation to the games in the Chinese capital from Sept. 22 to Oct. 7.

He also warned Iraq that its delegation "will be ejected if they misbehave" at the games, but did not elaborate.

Asia nations are reluctant to upset China, which has invested years of effort and millions of dollars in the games, according to officials in several countries.

However, some of these officials believe the threat of disruption may come from elsewhere.

According to a senior member of the Thai Olympic committee, Beijing will soon demand clarification from Middle East countries on whether they will attend the games. It may not be forthcoming.

"There are about a dozen Middle East countries which may send their athletes to the games, but considering the political side-taking amongst those countries, there is some doubt if they will be coming," the Thai official said.

The deadline for submitting the individual names of each delegation's members is Aug. 22, and only then will participation be confirmed, said A. de O. Sales, vice president of the Hong Kong-based Olympic Council of Asia and chairman of the organization's rules committee.

He said a new president of OCA, and possibly a new headquarters, would be designated at an OCA general assembly in Beijing during the games.

Two days after Iraq's invasion, the games organizers in Beijing dismissed talk of repercussions.

SIDELINES

Beckenbauer: U.S. Is 'Ideal' for Cup

BONN (Reuters) — Franz Beckenbauer, who coached West Germany to its World Cup triumph last month, hinted again Wednesday that he was eager to be involved in the staging of the 1994 soccer finals in the United States.

Calling the United States an "ideal" country for the World Cup, Beckenbauer told the West German magazine Sports, "The infrastructure is right, the stadiums are wonderful — everything is perfect."

Beckenbauer was reported last week as saying he had reached agreement to work for the U.S. Soccer Federation and the 1994 World Cup. The USSF denied the deal.

Mavericks Sign High-Scoring English

DALLAS (AP) — Alex English, the eighth-leading scorer in National Basketball Association history, was to sign a free-agent contract Wednesday with the Dallas Mavericks to fill the hole left by the departure of Sam Perkins to the Los Angeles Lakers, the team said.

Sources said English, who has 24,850 points in 14 seasons, would get a one-year contract with an option for a second year and that it would be worth more than $1 million per season.

English, 36, played in 80 games for the Denver Nuggets last season, averaging about 18 points and four rebounds despite diminished playing time. He fended with the coach, Doug Moe, throughout the season.

Japanese Baseball Balks at Fee Hike

PHOENIX (AP) — Three Japanese baseball teams, the Tokyo Giants, the Seibu Lions and Taiyo Whales, will not participate in Arizona's winter instructional league because of a stiff fee increase instituted by the league's American teams, officials said.

The five major league teams decided earlier this year to boost the fee for Japanese teams to $100,000 from $3,500 while keeping their own fees at $3,500. The Japanese teams were to report in late September.

For the Record

Turner Broadcasting System Inc. lost $44 million on the Goodwill Games and caused TBS to have a second quarter loss of $8.3 million, but a company spokeswoman said that it was premature to write off the games. *(AP)*

Tight end Zeke Mowatt, acquired by the NFL New England Patriots in the off-season as a free agent from the New York Giants, was to undergo surgery Wednesday on a ruptured tendon in his finger and would be unable to play for as long as eight weeks, the Patriots said. *(UPI)*

Fanlan Lookmingkwan of Thailand knocked Filipino Eric Chavez from one corner to another almost at will Wednesday, winning a unanimous decision in Bangkok to retain his International Boxing Federation minifly weight title. *(AP)*

ESCORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE
Head office in New York
1841 Broadway, Ste 1000, NYC 10023
212-765-7896
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS ACCEPTED

AT YOUR SERVICE
VIP ESCORT AGENCY LONDON
All Credit Cards Welcome
581 2811, 9AM-MIDNIGHT

MERCEDES
V.I.P ESCORT AGENCY
9 AM TILL MIDNIGHT - 7 DAYS
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
TEL: LONDON (071) 351 6666

ZURICH AMANDA AGENCY
Highest Guide Service. Tel: ZURICH 383 08 55.

GENEVA STEPHANIE ESCORT service - 16 rue Crespin, 2nd floor, Apartment 23 - 3pm-12pm

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

ESCORTS & GUIDES

THE ZOE PARTNERSHIP
Escort Service NOW IN LONDON
Europe's most sophisticated escort agency has arrived.
071 221 8455
Credit cards now accepted

MADRID SHADOWS
Escort Service
Telephone: 341-262.99.93

CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE
51 Beauchamp Place, London SW3.
Tel: 01-584 6513 Established 18 years.

GENEVA * MELODIE
ESCORT SERVICE. Tel 022/ 46 11 58

ZURICH
Top Escort Service. Tel: 01/41 76 09

DUESSELDORF AREA
Extraordinary Escort Service
7 days - 0211-591947

ESCORTS & GUIDES

ZURICH SUSAN
ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 01/ 382 05 80

ZURICH
Caroline Escort Service 01/252 6174

MADRID IMPACT ESCORT and Guide Service. Multilingual. Visa. Open 11am - midnight. Tel: 261 4142

- ZURICH - DOMINA LADY JANE Escort Service *** Credit cards. Tel: 01 / 252 73 59.

LONDON
VIP Escort Service
Tel 071 266 4090 - 24 hours

LONDON LACE ESCORT SERVICE
Malaysians, Chinese, Thai.
London 071 373 7275 - 24 hours

GENEVA **ROYAL** GENEVA
** VIP ESCORT SERVICE **
OPEN 7 DAYS. Tel: 022/781.37.72.

FRANKFURT * PRIVATE *
Sophisticated Escort Service.
Call: 069/444 798.

APRIL'S HIGH CLASS ESCORT service. London. Tel 0831 392224
071 402 2557.

ATHENS EXECUTIVE ESCORT AND Guide Service. 7 days a week, English spoken. Tel: 7230572 Athens

ESCORTS & GUIDES

AMSTERDAM BERNADETTE ESCORT Service. Number One. Telephone: (0) 20-34 27 82

* LONDON PARIS EXCLUSIVE LINK * Anne + Claire French VIP Escort Service. London (071) 351-1152

BRUSSELS. CATHY Escort Service. Tel: (02) 734-1586 or (02) 733-3321 or (010) 867156. Credit cards accepted.

DUESSELDORF - COLOGNE
"Penthouse" High Class Escort Service.
THE BEST IN TOWN. 0211/49 16 33.

FRANKFURT - "TOP TEN"
ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 069/ 55 88 26.
THE BEST IN TOWN. Daily from 2pm.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

*** GENEVA DANY ESCORT *** and Guide Service. Tel: Geneva 022 / 735 68 23.

ORIENT JAPANESE CHINESE THAI Escort service. Days and evenings. Please phone 071 225 3314 London.

GENEVA FAVOURITE
Escort Service.
Tel: 022 / 21 97 46

ZURICH NEW
High class Escort Service.
Tel: 077 / 63 83 32.

SOPHIE French speaking escort and guide service. London 071 724 2927.

LONDON - PRIVATE
NEW GLAMOROUS ESCORT SERVICE
071 581 0199.

* * * MUNICH * * * 91 23 14
ESCORT & GUIDE AGENCY.
THE FRIENDLY SERVICE.

TO OUR READERS IN SWITZERLAND

It's never been easier to subscribe and save.
Just contact us at our Zurich office.
Phone: (01) 481 7200 Fax: (01) 481 8288

ART BUCHWALD

The Infrequent Flyer

WASHINGTON — I took my friend Pierce to the airport the other day. He was flying coach from Boston to Los Angeles. The gentleman behind the counter said, "That will be $700."

Pierce exclaimed, "Seven hundred dollars! I'm not flying by Concorde."

The man replied, "That is our special summer rate fare for tourist class."

Buchwald

"It's outrageous," Pierce blurted. "How can you charge someone $700 for that flight?"

The man said, "You are our only paying flyer. Everyone else is either a free mileage passenger or an employee of the airline heading back home."

Pierce asked, "Don't you have people who purchase their tickets anymore?"

"Hardly ever. It's refreshing to meet someone like you who isn't looking for a free lunch."

"Since I'm the only paying passenger on the flight, couldn't I be upgraded from tourist to first class?"

"I hardly think so. Most of our upgrades are people who have 60,000 miles in credit and have slept in a Hilton Hotel for three nights. They naturally get priority over someone like yourself who is paying cash for his seat."

"How does an airline earn money when it gives away all its flights?"

"We make our profit on cheap maintenance. What we lose on our fares we save in our hangars."

I said to Pierce, "It looks as if you don't have any choice."

Pierce spoke up, "Wait a minute. How long will it take before I fly for free?"

The clerk looked in his book. "I would say two more flights should do it, providing you eat at a Red Lobster restaurant and see the movie 'Dick Tracy' 16 times. We have tie-ins with everyone for our 'Come Fly With Me' August free-fall program."

"O.K.," said Pierce. "Give me a ticket."

As the man wrote it out, he murmured, "We would prefer if you didn't mention to the other passengers that you paid for your seat."

Pierce went red. "Why not?"

"Because they'll think you're a snob. Most of our free flyers are very proud, and they won't sit next to people who bought their tickets."

"You just made me pay $700 for a trip to Los Angeles and now you tell me I can't talk about it."

"It's not an FAA regulation, but it has been our experience that people who have purchased their tickets at full price are considered dumb, and no one has respect for them."

Pierce said, "I don't see any humor in this. If you really cared about paying passengers you would give them the red carpet so everyone in the airport would know who we are."

"We don't want to start a precedent. If we give paying passengers the royal treatment, then our employees will demand the same thing, and we can't offend them because they take up a lot of free seats on our planes. You ought to feel lucky I sold you a ticket. I have someone who won a trip on 'Wheel of Fortune' who is waiting on standby for your seat."

"Why did you take me over him?" Pierce wanted to know.

"Because the FAA insists we keep a number of seats aside just in case some sucker wants to pay."

Salvage Group Backed by Court

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A federal judge has awarded a small group of scientists and investors from Columbus, Ohio, sole ownership of the richest sunken treasure in history — more than $1 billion worth of bullion and coins from the goldfields of California.

The ruling gives Columbus-America Discovery Group title to all gold and other artifacts recovered from the Central America, which sank in a hurricane 160 miles off the Carolinas in 1857, carrying 425 persons and three tons of gold.

U.S. District Judge Richard B. Kellam in Norfolk, Virginia, rejected claims by nine insurance companies and by Columbia University that it had provided a survey that helped in the location of the wreck.

A Reporter Becomes Part of the Story

By Judith Weinraub
Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — The voice that woke Leslie Walker was urgent.

"Michael needs your help," said the caller. "He's in jail and says he's charged with armed robbery and first-degree murder."

It was 6:25 on a Tuesday morning last month, and Walker, still groggy, struggled to find meaning in the words. Michael in jail? How could this happen again? "It didn't make sense," she recalls. "It was so wild and implausible."

An editor at the Baltimore Evening Sun, Walker is the author of last year's "Sudden Fury," a true-crime book about the events surrounding the 1984 murder of Bob and Kay Swartz, a repressive Annapolis, Maryland, couple who were stabbed and bludgeoned to death by Larry Swartz, one of their two adoptive teen-age sons. The crime, Larry's eventual guilty plea to second-degree murder and his sentence to a 12-year term at the Patuxent Institution had stunned their riverfront community of Cape St. Claire.

And now, if the telephone call made any sense at all, Michael Swartz, the other son — the one who'd traveled with her on her hardback book tour, the one who had been rejected by his parents and sent to reform school when he was 13 — had been arrested and charged (with two other men) in another slashing murder.

"I had this vision of how Michael and Larry's life was going to be," says Walker. "That with time off for good behavior, Larry would be eligible for release and get out of prison in about two years, and he and Michael would bond again. That Mike was going to make it. And that there would be a happy ending. Now none of that has a prayer of coming to pass."

Walker, a journalist for 14 years, hadn't planned to get emotionally involved with the suspects in a grisly parricide when she began covering the case for the Evening Sun. She initially got caught up in the drama only as a likely subject for a book — not as a tragedy that would color her life for the next seven years.

But here she was, still tied to the family — shocked, trying to figure out what to do. Michael's girlfriend, Sue Hilton, had sought her help because he had no one else to turn to. She couldn't turn them down.

Ray Lustig/The Washington Post

Bitsworth Davis/The Washington Post

Journalist Walker, Michael Swartz (top), and his brother Larry during his 1985 murder trial.

Reporters are supposed to stay objective about their stories and the people they write about. Books, however, demand a point of view. And authors working in certain genres — biography and true crime in particular — have sometimes found that the research process reorients their original thinking.

In recent true-crime writing, the most scrutinized and controversial example of an author's turnaround is Joe McGinniss's "Fatal Vision," his book about Jeffrey MacDonald, the doctor and former Green Beret who in 1979 was convicted of the murders of his wife and two children. MacDonald maintained his family was slain by four mysterious intruders. And McGinniss had started his research believing MacDonald's version of the story, but came to believe that MacDonald committed the murders himself.

Leslie Walker had none of the access McGinniss did. She didn't want to get too close anyway. The case was distasteful. Bob and Kay Swartz, who'd been killed by the child they originally considered their "model son," had ruled their home as exacting disciplinarians. Neither son, whom the Swartzes had adopted as older children, could meet their new parents' high expectations. Nor could they stand up to the Swartzes' strictures, suspicions and verbal abuse. They had barely survived the neglect of their early childhood. (The Swartzes' young daughter, Annie, has lived with family friends in Annapolis since her parents' deaths.)

But as she researched her book, she found herself crossing the line from reporter to author to friend. "It's a different relationship," she says, comparing the role of an author with that of a journalist. "You make it up as you go along, and the rules are not the same rigid rules you maintain in daily journalism. It was impossible not to care about these people. If I'd done that, my book would have had no heart."

Initially, she didn't trust Michael. He had a reputation around town as a hothead. He had frequent run-ins with school and legal authorities. And on the night of his parents' murder, he had been in a state mental hospital for threatening a social worker with a knife. Even so, it had taken the police a while to rule Michael out as a suspect, and it took Walker a while too. "I was slow to think him innocent," she says.

Most of the time, just staying in touch with him was difficult. Intentionally cut out of his parents' will, without job training or even a high-school education, Michael Swartz lived in circumstances that were bleak and variable. "He lived at rock-bottom poverty level the entire time I knew him," says Walker. "He barely had enough money to eat. He often wouldn't have a phone."

According to court documents and the police, the case in which Michael Swartz, now 24, was charged with two other men involves the July 9 death by multiple stabbing of Robert Austin Bell, 57, a free-lance repairman. One of the defendants lived with Bell briefly this spring after being paroled from a Florida prison where he had served seven years of a 35-year second-degree murder sentence.

The apparent similarity of the Bell murder to the Swartz slaying — Bell was stabbed 30 times; Bob Swartz was stabbed 17 times — startled Walker. "The situation surprised me because I no longer believed he was a murderer," she says. "The thought crossed my mind. But Michael has told the police that he did not do the actual stabbing, and I would like very much to believe that."

These days, a month after Michael Swartz's arrest she finds herself on a dizzying emotional roller-coaster ride. On the up side, she is absolutely elated because the paperback version of "Sudden Fury" made The New York Times best-seller list its first week out. (The hardback was a modest success.)

She has also discovered that writing the book has enriched her approach to her work. "It has made me less afraid to be compassionate and caring about people I write about. You don't have to be walled off from people."

But she also feels confused, depleted. And she is aware of an acute sadness that Michael Swartz has only one friend to support him and that the brothers are cut off from one another. Just after Michael's arrest, Walker went out to Patuxent to see Larry. She was the first visitor he had had since his brother's arrest. Like Walker, Larry Swartz was surprised at the circumstances of his brother's arrest.

"Larry wanted to talk," she says. "He was still in shock over what had happened to his brother, and felt bad because Michael went through exactly what he had gone through."

"I find myself a semi-character in my own story," Walker. "I wouldn't have been if Michael hadn't been arrested. And that's not a comforting thought."

PEOPLE

New York's Met Cancels Herzog 'Flute' Staging

The Metropolitan Opera and the West German film director Werner Herzog, who was scheduled to make his U.S. opera debut with a staging of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" on Jan. 10, have agreed to part company — apparently over technical difficulties. The decision to cancel the production was confirmed by **Joseph Volpe**, the Met's newly appointed general director, who said he made the decision after consulting with **James Levine**, the Met's artistic director. Volpe attributed the cancellation to insufficient time to adapt Herzog's ideas to the Met stage and stressed that his decision was not based on artistic dissatisfaction or any extravagance by Herzog. The Met will still present a production of the opera on that date and hopes to borrow one from another company.

□

Charlton Heston says he is quitting Actors' Equity over the union's "obscenely racist" refusal to let a white actor play the leading role of a Eurasian in the Broadway production of "Miss Saigon." Equity is to reconsider its decision Thursday.

□

A Canadian daredevil was prevented from making the first known plunge over the 173-foot (53-meter) American Falls at Niagara Falls when police on the New York side became suspicious about a big foam sphere in the back of a truck. Police weren't sure which of three men they arrested planned to make the attempt, but one of those held was **Peter E. DeBernardi**, 43, who went over the Horseshoe Falls on the Ontario side in a two-man barrel in September. Nine people have survived that trip in barrels or similar devices since 1901. A deep pool at the base of Horseshoe Falls can cushion a fall, but rocks around the base of American Falls apparently have discouraged that plunge. The police said the ball, with a steel frame and lining of inner tubes, cost $1,700 to make.

□

Bert Parks said Wednesday that despite "residual resentment," he has reluctantly agreed to appear at the Miss America Pageant's 70th anniversary show this year. Parks was fired in January 1980 after being host of the pageant for 25 years. Parks, 75, will sing "There She Is," the theme song he made famous, in a parade of former Miss Americas.

TODAY'S CAREER OPPORTUNITIES Appears on Page 4

SUMMER RENTALS

PARIS & SUBURBS

MARAIS. 55 sq.m. Available 25 Aug for +/- 3 weeks. F7,000/week. 70 sq.m. from 31 Aug for +/- 2 weeks. F3000. Tel: 40 27 06 88.

15th METRO VAUGIRARD. until 25 Aug. 2 rooms, 45 sq.m. fully equipped, quiet, 6th. F1,500. 45533870.

ALL SUITE HOTELS

THE ULTIMATE LUXURY ALL SUITE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT 46 AVE GEORGE V

RELAIS CARRE D'OR
A day, a week, or a month, take time and reserve one of our 23 deluxe suites and enjoy a better quality of life
Tel (1) 40.70.05.05. Fax (1) 47.23.30.90

DUTY FREE SHOPS

FREDDY
Newly renovated shop in heart of Paris. Come in & buy all your perfumes & gifts "Duty Free" at SAVINGS OF 40%. Two blocks from the "Opera", next to the American Express Bank. FREE GIFT with this ad. Mon-Fri, 9-6:30. 10 rue Auber, Paris 9, Metro Opera.

MOVING

1992 - NOW!
interdean
INTERNATIONAL MOVERS
FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL

AMSTERDAM	31	(71)	89 93 24
ATHENS	30	(1)	961 12 12
BARCELONA	34	(3)	652 31 11
BERLIN	49	(30)	8154061
BONN	49	(2241)	6 60 62
BREMEN	49	(421)	17 05 91
BRUSSELS	32	(2)	720 95 63
CADIZ	34	(56)	85 67 44
COTE D'AZUR	33		93740121
FRANKFURT	49	(6190)	20 01
GENEVA	41	(22)	43 85 30
LONDON	44	(81)	961 41 41
MADRID	34	(1)	671 24 90
MANCHESTER	44	(61)	707 20 16
MILAN	39	(2)	662 00469
MOSCOW	7	(95)	938 20 80
MUNICH	49	(89)	141 50 36
NAPLES	39	(81)	780 16 22
PARIS	33	(1)	39 56 90 00
ROME	39	(6)	554 001
VICENZA	39	(444)	58 00 33
VIENNA	43	(222)	865 4706
WASHINGTON	1	(703)	759 4801
ZURICH	41	(1)	945 04 00

ONE NAME, ONE COMPANY

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

MOVING

HOMESHIP. Small & medium moves, baggage, cars worldwide. Call Charlie: Paris 42 81 18 81 (near Opera).

ANNOUNCEMENTS

GRADUATE CAREER TRAINING IN INT'L TRADE LAW
The Institute for Paralegal Studies at The American University of Paris offers a 4-month day or 7-month evening course on International Trade Law, taught in English. Graduates receive a Paralegal Certificate and employment placement assistance. Call 47.20.44.99 to reserve a place at a Free Information Session on Aug. 28 at 18h30 or Aug. 30 at 18h30, 34 Av. New York, 75116 Paris

BIBONI. The finest hand-made suit. Largest selection in Switzerland at WEINBERG the leading men's store. Bahnhofstr. 13, Zurich, 01/211 29 50

FEELING low? — having problems? SOS HELP crisis-line in English. 3 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel: Paris 47 23 80 80.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS English speaking meetings daily. Tel: PARIS 46 34 59 65 or ROME 678 0320.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

MOUGINS VILLAGE'S LOVELIEST PROPERTY
Just 2 mins. to "L'Amandier" a 3 hectare - 7 acre paradise of most beautiful terraced gardens on coast. Wonderful panoramic sea views. Supremely elegant 650 sq.m. master house, staff house, tennis, sublime pool, ancient olive trees, green lawns, peace, privacy. Mr McCrea 93505931 Fax: 93507197

MOUGINS VILLAGE Just 1 min village. Beautiful "1930" villa of greatest charm. 170 sq.m. Sea views. 600 sq.m. garden. Price F3.5M. Mr McCrea 93505931 Fax: 93507197

CAP D'ANTIBES. Beautiful, equipped house, on garden, swimming pool. F5,500,000. To visit on the spot call 93 43 85 85 or Paris (1) 46 33 47 23.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

MONACO

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO
LUXURY 2 ROOM APARTMENT
For sale in new residential building - about 80 sq.m. composed of large living room, fully equipped kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, with cellar and parking space.
OVERLOOKING GARDENS, SEA & POOL
For further details, please contact:
AGEDI
26 bis, Bd Princesse Charlotte MC 98000 MONACO
Tel: (33) 93.50.66.00. Telex: 479417 MC
Fax (33) 93.50.19.42
BR Residential

SPAIN

MALLORCA
Private sales front line
Villam Swiss quality, on Cala d'Or and Bay of Alcudia. 250-500,000
Tel: (971) 65 80 10 (Mallorca)

SWITZERLAND

300 SQ.M. HOUSE
delux finishings, four half levels, four bedrooms, three bathrooms, three W.C.'s, very large living area, modern kitchen fully equipped, land 1500 sq.m., prime location 5 mins from Geneva airport, Divonne-les-Bains. Please call Tel No. ++33-50201019 or Fax: 50201489

USA RESIDENTIAL

MANHATTAN-FOR BEST AVAILABLE opportunity in luxury apartments contact: Manhattan Capital Corp. 767 Fifth Ave., NYC, NY 10153 USA. Tel: 212-980-8210. Fax: 212-319-5756.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

KNIGHTSBRIDGE £59/night serviced luxury flats beside Harrods. From £33 in Kensington. Oxbridge Apartments Tel: 071 935-1611 Fax: 071 373-0036.

HOLLAND

DUTCH HOUSING CENTRE B.V. ***** Deluxe rentals *****
Valeriusstr. 174, 1075 GH Amsterdam
Tel: 31.20.664.4444 Fax: 664.5354

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

NEAR BASTILLE OPERA
HOME PLAZZA
On landscaped garden ***
One day - one week - one month
2 to 5 person apartments
From F350
Telephone, TV, kitchenette
NATION (1) 40 09 40 00
BASTILLE (1) 40 21 20 00

74 CHAMPS ELYSEES
LE CLARIDGE
FOR 1 WEEK OR MORE
high class studio, 2 or 3-room apartments, FULLY EQUIPPED
IMMEDIATE RESERVATIONS
Tel: (1) 43 59 67 97

EXCLUSIVE FURNISHED RENTALS
First in quality and service
Tel: 1-47 53 86 38. Fax: 1-45 51 75 77.

PARIS BIENVENUE. Furnished studios & apartments in central Paris, nightly, weekly, monthly. Chauffeur available to & from airport. (1) 47 53 80 81.

HIGH CLASS BUILDING on scenery, double living, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, equipped kitchen, pool, sauna. F25,000 net. MB INT. 43 29 39 01

SAINT GERMAIN DES PRES very lovely studio, all comforts, calm, bright, newly redone. F7500 net. MB INT 43.29.39.01

7TH, RASPAIL 200 sq.m., 6 rooms, 2 baths, luxuriously furnished. F25,000. Tel (1) 45 40 50 92

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

ILE ST LOUIS. Lovely sunny comfortable studio, 3rd floor, separate kitchen. Weekly & monthly. Tel: (1) 47661336.

HIGH STANDARD furnished apartments, best prices from 3 months to 3 years. Exclusive Tel: 1 - 47 53 86 38.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

SURESNES view on Paris on greenery 115 sq.m., very large double living, 2/3 bedrooms, 2 baths. F8000 + charges. Tel: 45 25 11 03

EMPLOYMENT

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WELL EDUCATED 21+ English speaking nanny/governess, with skills in word processing/typing for Bangladesh to look after two school going children, no house work, ample free time, many perks, round trip ticket. Post English nanny recommended. Apply Fax: 880-2-863436. Tel: 880-2-882422 or 880-2-503483 or GPO Box 693 Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh

WANTED NANNY IN HONG KONG for childcare only. No housekeeping. Seeking mature woman to care for well trained 8 month old twins in Hong Kong. Non smoking, able to travel, good salary, own room. Must speak English, excellent reference and experience required. Please fax resume to 852 - 8496309 if interested.

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAR 17 av de Friedland, 75008 Paris. Tel 4225 6444. Nice 9321 3550. Antwerp 233 9985. Cannes 9339 4344

AUTOS TAX FREE

TRASCO BREMEN. Tax free new and used Alfa, Audi, BMW, Ford, Mercedes, Opel, Porsche, Volkswagen, Volvo. Steindamm 38, 2820 Bremen 77, Germany. Tlx: 246624. Fax: 0)421/630205. Tel: 0)421/633044.

TRASCO BREMEN Mercedes + Audi Armored cars & stretched limousines from stock. Steindamm 38, D-2820 Bremen 77 Germany. Tlx: 246624. Fax: 0)421/630205. Tel: 0)421/633044.

AUTO SERVICES

LICENSE PLATES expired? Fast solution: Purshon Ltd. BCM Box 49, LONDON WC1N 3XX; UK. 071-4045011; fx 081-9055342. We also insure cars or once.

LEGAL SERVICES

QUICK DIVORCE ATTORNEY legal service Karlsruherstr. 120, 6900 Heidelberg. Tel: (49) 62213220.

DOMINICAN DIVORCE SINCE 1972. Attorney, PO Box 66423, Washington, D.C. 20035 USA. High references.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

ACCESS VOYAGES

	One Way	Round Trip
New York	F1295	F2395
Los Angeles	F1895	F3590
Miami	F1695	F3190
Montreal	F1000	F1890
Vancouver	F2250	F4195
Rio de Janeiro	F3195	F4995
Australia	F4510	F7990
Japan	F4195	F7595
Caribbean	F1480	F2960

and more destinations ...
Discount on 1st & business class
Rates subject to modifications
Restrictions may apply
Tel: (1) 40.13.02.02 & 42.21.46.94
Fax: 45 08 83 35
6 rue Pierre Lescot, 75001 Paris
Metro - RER Chatelet Les Halles
(Lic. 175.111)...and also

ACCESS IN LYONS
Tour Credit Lyonnais, 129 rue Servient 69033 Lyon. Tel: (16) 78 63 67 77
Book now by phone with credit card

WORLDWIDE scheduled departure at the lowest ever discount. economy airfare. Credit cards possible. Tel Paris: 42 89 10 81 or Fax: 42 56 25 82

ARTS

THE MAN WHO FOOLED THE ART WORLD FOR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
ELMYR DE HORY
The master forger of the Twentieth Century. Own a magnificent Monet, Renoir, Van Gogh, Modigliani. English collector has for sale these unique signed oil paintings by the late Elmyr De Hory. P.O. Box 634, London, NW1 7EQ

BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

ATTENTION EXECUTIVES
Publish your business message in the International Herald Tribune, where more than a third of a million readers worldwide, most of whom are in business and industry, will read it. Just telex us (Paris 613595) before 10 a.m., assuring that we can telex you back, indicate which major credit card you wish to charge it to, the number and expiration date, and your message can appear within 48 hours. Please also include your address and telephone number for our files.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FUNDS AVAILABLE
- Short, Medium and Long Term (up to 30 years)
- With and without Guarantees
- From US $5 million up to $600 million
- Other major currencies on request
- Facilities to arrange collaterals (covering principal and interest)

Sakisama Pacific Bancorp.
903-5 Kowloon Centre, 29-43 Ashley Rd, TST, Kowloon, HONG KONG.
Fax: (Int. + 852) 3-724.23.60.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF CORPORATE OWNERSHIP? Free brochure available: Samsa Ship Registrations Limited, (IHT) P.O. Box 79, Guernsey, Channel Islands. Tel: (44) 481 726421 Fax: 0481 726526.

CLAM FARM - WASHINGTON State. 1700 Acres, excellent quality, all or part, management required. $425,000. Terms Negotiable. Tel: (206) 655-1420 USA.

UK & USA COMPANIES. We are engineering consultants, Let us represent you in Germany. Fax: 49-8222-4889 for details Atee GmbH.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

REPRESENTATIVES NEEDED We require representatives worldwide who can submit to us feasible projects. Please fax: Le Roux and Associates Accountants, Fax UK (0)71 493 7533, and refer to the investment department.

BUSINESS SERVICES

GENEVA
SWITZERLAND
Full Service
is our Business
- International law and taxes
- Mailbox, telephone, telex and telecopier services
- Translation and secretarial services
- Formation, domiciliation and administration of Swiss and foreign companies

Full confidence and discretion assured.

BUSINESS ADVISORY SERVICES S.A.
7 Rue Muzy, 1207 GENEVA
Tel 736 05 40. Tlx 413222. Fax 786 06 44

SCANDINAVIAN TRADING ASSISTANCE
IMPORT & EXPORT
Foreign Trade Advisor.
Mr. Patrick Djurstedt
Box 42, 590 81 Gullringen
Sweden

BUSINESS IN PARIS? Prestigious castle near Charles de Gaulle Airport invites int'l business executives to apply for membership. Fully equipped deluxe business, living and leisure facilities. Golf, squash, tennis, pool etc. For information fax Paris + 331 - 48921946

BUSINESS SERVICES

LONDON ADDRESS BOND STREET. Mail, Phone, Fax, Telex, Conference room. Call 071-499-9192. Tx 262669.

SECURITY AND SURVEILLANCE

INVESTIGATIONS
THE EUROPEAN GROUP
WEST / EAST EUROPE

Austria:	Tel: + 43-27-42-2425
Germany (Hamburg):	+ 49-40-763-1585
Holland:	+ 31-3472-62613
Norway (Scandinavia):	+ 47-2-24 66 90
UK London:	+ 44-81-959 1978

Commercial, Criminal, Matrimonial Companies, Missing Persons, etc.

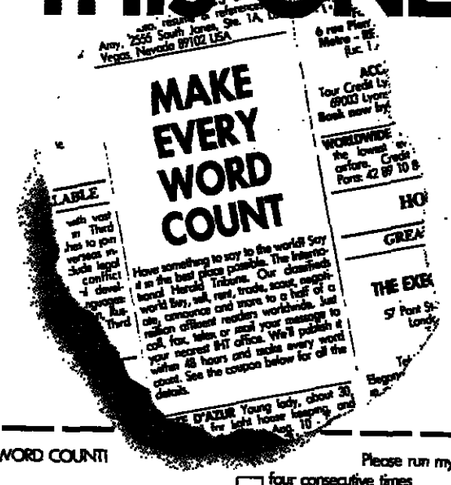
OFFICE SERVICES

BARCELONA:
Executive Business Center
Rent your office in the heart of the city, per hour, day, week or month. Fully equipped, ultra-modern, conference rooms with TV/Video, updated telecom system. Qualified and multilingual staff. Domiciliation of companies and persons. Very reasonable rates.
Casanova Street, 59-61,
08011 Barcelona (Spain)
Tel: (343) 4511980. Fax: (343) 4511327

OFFICES FOR RENT

BASTILLE NATION
EQUIPPED OFFICES
MEETING ROOMS
BANQUET ROOMS
any length - all services
Tel: Paris (1) 40 21 22 78

PLANNING TO RUN A CLASSIFIED AD? READ THIS ONE FIRST.



YES, I WANT TO MAKE EVERY WORD COUNT!
Please run my ad as soon as possible:
☐ one time at a cost of _____ ☐ four consecutive times (for the price of three) at a cost of _____
☐ My check is enclosed ☐ Please charge my credit card account:
☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ Access ☐ Eurocard ☐ Amex ☐ Diners Signature _____
Card account number _____ Expiry date _____
Name _____ Address _____
City _____ Country _____ 16-8-90
Tel. _____ Fax _____ Telex _____

Cost per line*| Time	4 Times
US $ | 15.40	46.20

First line of text takes a maximum of 25 letters, symbols or spaces; all other lines up to 36.
No abbreviations. Minimum space accepted: three lines. *For SITUATIONS WANTED, 50% discount.
If you need more space, continue to another sheet of paper.

FIRST LINE OF TEXT:

PARIS: 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel.: (33-1) 46 37 93 85. Fax: 46 37 93 70. Telex: 613595.
LONDON: 63, Long Acre, London WC2 9JH, United Kingdom. Tel.: (44-71) 836 4802. Fax: 240 2254. Telex: 262009.
FRANKFURT: Friedrichstrasse 15, 6000 Frankfurt/Main, West Germany. Tel.: (49-69) 72 67 55. Fax: 72 73 10. Telex: 416721.
NEW YORK: 850 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, USA. Tel.: (1-212) 752 3890, Fax: 755 87 85. Telex: 427175.
HONG KONG: 7/F Malaysia Bldg., 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. (825-5) 861 06 16. Fax: 861 30 73. Telex: 61170.
SINGAPORE: 138 Cecil Street, #07-02 Cecil Court, Singapore 0106. Tel.: (65) 223 64 78/9. Fax: 224 15 66. Telex: 26749.

International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris.